D-8615(c)

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2000-6-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp Br Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8615(C)

SUBJECT:

Activities of Anti-Japanese Elements in Shanghai

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Sp Br report of 30-11-38 re Ling Bing reported in "Mainichi" of 19-11-38 as being engaged in anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai - with newspaper cutting Transferred as	Sp Br Reg	D 9954(C)

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8615 (c)
Date 3 6 41

Date June 3, 1940.

Subject Press Report - Kuomintang and Communist organs in Shanghai.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police on the attached translation of an article in the "Tairiku Shimpo" dated May 24, 1940, giving a list of organizations and members connected with the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the information contained in the article is incorrect. No confirmation can be obtained of the existence of the majority of the organizations mentioned. Information in possession of the Special Branch shows that some of the persons and organizations mentioned are on record and particulars are given hereunder :-

Commr. of Police
I. for inf.

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16.

Wu Kai Sien (吳開先), alleged by the newspaper to be an important member of the Shanghai Special Service Corps of the Chinese Military Affairs Commission (listed as No.1 in the attached translation), is the Deputy Chief of the Organization Department of the Central Kuomintang (Chungking). He is a member of a Delegation sent here by the National Government which is headed by General Chiang Pah Cheng (蔣百誠), and is engaged in supervising political and Kuomintang affairs in a surreptious manner. He is not connected with the Military Affairs Commission as alleged in the attached article.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
4 JUNE 1940
COMMISSIONER

(Vide Special Branch report dated 29/5/40).

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Ping Tsoo Zung (平祖仁), alleged to be another important member of the Special Service Corps of the Military Affairs Commission, is resident representative in Shanghai of the Kiangsu Provincial Government of Chungking, but has no connection with the Military Affairs Commission.

Huang Yih Pah (黄行白), given as a principal member of the local Kuomintang, probably refers to Doong Ying Pah (董行白), who was formerly in charge of Kuomintang affairs in Shanghai but was relieved of his post in October, 1939, by Woo Shao Shu (吳紹澍). Doong is at present in Chungking.

This indicates the extent to which the Tanaka Shimbun is not in touch. R.G.F.

Mao Yuin (毛云) and Yu Yao Chiu (余耀球) are no longer connected with the Kuomintang (Chungking) as mentioned in the attached translation. They are known to have already gone over to the Wang Ching Wei clique.

Shanghai District Kuomintang (listed as No.2 in the attached translation) secretly functions in Shanghai under the leadership of Woo Shao Shu (吳紹澍), who is a member of a Delegation from the National

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Government at present in Shanghai. A resume of its activities has already been given in Special Branch report dated 29/5/40.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce (listed as No.5 in the attached translation) is an organization of business people in Shanghai, neither belonging to the Kuomintang nor to the Communist Party but has Kuomintang sympathizers. It is situated at 59 Hongkong Road, and Mr. Ling Kong Hou (林康侯), Mr. Hsu Chi Ching (徐寄廎) and Mr. Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿) are among the principal members. The members have endeavoured to steer a policy of neutrality as much as possible, because they are aware that the favouring of either side may result in serious consequences.

(Vide Special Branch report dated 22/4/40).

Pan Lien-pik

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY ... REGISTRY DATE 3/6/40

May 24, 1940.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNIST ORGANS IN SHANGHAI

25 MAY 1940

According to reliable information, the following are the important persons and organizations belonging to the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in Shanghai.

Kuomintang organs:

(1) The Shanghai Special Service Corps belonging to the Chinese Military Affairs Commission.

The important members are: Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), Ngoh Tseh-san ([illegible]), Li Sin-tsing (李新傳), Tang En ([illegible]), Chao Ying-wu ([illegible]), Ping Tsoo-zung (平祖仁), Chow Tao-san (周[illegible]), Loh Chu-ho ([illegible]), Tao Chia-niang (陶家[illegible]), Dien Pah-hao (田伯豪), Wong Ih-zung (王一[illegible]), Ling Bang (林鵬馬) and Chang Tao (張[illegible]).

(2) The Shanghai District Tangpu of the Chungking Kuomintang.

The important members are: Huang Ying-bah (黃行白), Yu Yao-jiu ([illegible]), Chang Zang-tsing (張尚清), Mau Yuin (毛[illegible]), Chang Chan-po (張[illegible]), Loh Siao-zien ([illegible]), Zien Chien-chiu (錢[illegible]) and Chen Dong-dien (陳[illegible]).

(3) The Shanghai Branch of the Young Men's Corps of the Three Principles of the People.

The important members are: Ling Bang (林鵬馬), Lu Mang-ping (呂[illegible]), Yu Tsoh-jen ([illegible]), Yih Chien-kuo (叶[illegible]), Dien Nyoh-loong (田[illegible]) and Li Sin-tsing (李新傳).

(4) The War of Resistance and National Spiritual Mobilization Association.

The important members are: Zung Kwei-sun ([illegible]), Li Kuo-huang (李[illegible]), Sheng Li-chien ([illegible]), Chen Kuh-min (陳[illegible]), Tang Han-tsaung ([illegible]), Chen Ts-ching (陳[illegible]), Woo Kwang-ching (吳[illegible]), Wong Chia-ziang (王家祥) and Dien Keng (田[illegible]).

(5) The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Its important member is Zee Chi-ching ([illegible]).

(6) The Shanghai Labourers' National Salvation Association.

The important members are: Loh Keh-min ([illegible]), Huang Zai-chung (黃[illegible]), Koo Chow-kan ([illegible]) and Chang Ti-kuh (張[illegible]).

(7) The Shanghai Young Men's Patriotic and War of Resistance Corps.

The members are: Wong Lih-tang (王[illegible]) and Huang Ih-eu (黃[illegible]).

(8) The Shanghai Students' National Salvation Association.

The members are: Li Ling (李[illegible]) and Hu Tai-tsong (胡[illegible]).

(9) The Cultural Association of the War of Resistance and National Salvation.

These are the nine leading organs belonging to the Chungking Kuomintang. In addition, there are four more organizations known as the Youths' Surprise Attack Corps, the Blood and Iron Traitors Extermination Corps, the Shanghai Educational Secret Detective Corps and the Hot Blooded Youths Patriotic Corps. These four organizations are specially engaged in anti-Japanese terroristic activities.

May 24, 1940,

Communist organs:

(1) The Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Political Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The important members are: Li Min-ts (李明志), Wong Ih-min (王一鳴), Kiang Feng (江枫) and Sze Kuo-chwang (施国祥).

(2) The Kiangsu Provincial Committee.

An influential member is Kiang Feng (江枫).

(3) The Re-establishment Preparatory Committee of Communist Young Men's League.

The members are Li Tien-dzu (李天柱) and Wong Teh-zung (王德仲).

(4) The Shanghai Office of the newly organized 4th Route Army.

The members are: Lieu Siao-nyeu (刘少奇), Chen Chong-kyih (陈昌奉), Loh Ah-ziang (陆阿祥) and Lieu Soh-mei (刘和眉).

(5) The Shanghai Office of the Far Eastern Komintern.

The members are: Ling Ping (林平), Wong Min-chien (王鳴剑) and Chao Chiu-wu (赵秋武).

SECRET

CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

Section 1, Special Branch. ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date May 29, 1940.

Subject Subterranean political activities in Shanghai.

3/20/44

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Following the withdrawal of the Chinese armed forces from the Shanghai area, the foreign settlements in Shanghai, which on account of their neutral status provide sanctuary to their residents, became the refuge of thousands upon thousands of people fleeing from the war affected areas. This unprecedented influx of people into the foreign controlled areas in Shanghai continued unabated, as the hostilities spread to the interior of China. On the other hand, the collapse of the Chinese defence line along the Yangtsze Delta soon necessitated the removal of the National Government from Nanking to the wartime capital of Chungking for the successful direction of protracted military operations while in territories occupied by the Japanese troops, Japanese sponsored local Chinese administrative offices made their successive appearance. In view of the changed situation thus brought about, it was no longer possible for government offices under the National Government to exercise their authority in Shanghai. The National Government, however, did not overlook the cultural and economic importance of this city and in order to maintain a close watch over this area, high ranking deputies were detailed to remain under cover for the purpose of keeping close contact with leading personages of the various circles here.

These deputies continued to direct the political activities in a subterranean manner here

Commr. of Police Sh... D.C. (Sp. B)

Good report

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 JUNE 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

until sometime in August, 1939, when Mr. Wang Ching Wei, after his desertion from the National Government, convened the so-called "Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang" in Shanghai. At this time quite a few disgruntled politicians, retired military officers, members of the faculty staff in middle and primary schools, and undesirable characters of various descriptions, joined the Wang Ching Wei clique, which reflected more or less unfavourably upon the efficiency of those special deputies of the National Government resident in Shanghai. Consequently, their recall and replacement were deemed necessary and decided upon by the National Government.

At the beginning of October, 1939, the following were despatched by the National Government to Shanghai with instructions to carry out a thorough reorientation of the measures dealing with local military, political, Tangpu and educational affairs and they are popularly regarded as the local agents of the National Government :-

General CHIANG PAH CHENG (蔣伯誠) - formerly councillor in the Headquarters of the Generalissimo's Headquarters.

Mr. WU KAI SIEN (吳開先) - formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters and at present Deputy Chief of the Organization Department of the

Central Party Headquarters. He is an influential element of the Central Clique of the Kuomintang.

Mr. WOO SHAO SHU (吳紹澍) - Chairman of the local Kuomintang Headquarters and concurrently head of the Shanghai Branch Headquarters of the San Min Chu I Youth Group. He is an influential element of the Whampoa Clique of the Chinese Kuomintang.

Mr. CHIANG CHIEN PAH (蔣建白) - formerly Special Deputy of the now defunct Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, and until May, 1940, Special Deputy of the Ministry of Education of the National Government, resident in Shanghai.

This delegation is in charge of General CHIANG PAH CHENG, who is assisted by WU KAI SIEN. They were responsible for successfully bringing about the renouncement of Wang Ching Wei in December, 1939, by Mr. KAO TSUNG WU (高宗武), Wang Ching Wei's special diplomatic representative, and Mr. TAO HSI SUNG (陶希聖), Chief of Publicity, and their subsequent exposure in Chungking of Wang Ching Wei's secret agreement with the Japanese authorities.

In view of the extensive scope of their activities which are generally carried out behind the scenes, it is proposed to give a survey of the

local situation in the following order :-

1) Educational Circle

2) Industrial Circle

3) Public bodies and

4) The local Kuomintang.

1) EDUCATIONAL CIRCLE

In consequence of the widely spread nature of the hostilities early in 1938, a large number of schools of different grades in the war affected districts in the Kiangsu-Chekiang Region removed into, and subsequently resumed classes in, the foreign controlled areas in this city. In addition, a number of new schools have since been established. While some of the government universities have removed into the interior, a number of government and non-government universities removed into the Foreign Settlements. In the beginning of 1939, those which removed into the French Concession were forced to leave the Concession by the French Authorities. Consequently the number of students in the Settlement has greatly increased.

Prior to the emergence of Mr. Wang Ching Wei as a peace advocate in 1939, the student activities of a political character in the various schools in this city may be described as negligible. While there existed at this time two different groups among the students, namely, one group consisting of

moderate and patriotic students and the other consisting of radical elements, they worked in a spirit of perfect cooperation because they were serving the same cause, i.e. maintaining the united front to carry on the war of resistance.

During the later part of 1939, when Mr. Wang Ching Wei initiated the so-called "Peace Movement" in Shanghai and decided to extend his influence into the local educational circle, his henchmen brought pressure to bear upon the local educational leaders and a number of local educationalists joined the Wang Ching Wei clique either through monetary inducement or for fear of violence against them by Wang Ching Wei's hired assassins. Since then, the under-current prevailing among the local schools has gained daily in intensity and the result has been the keen struggle for leadership among the students, especially in the middle schools. As a precaution against untoward incidents the school authorities of different schools attempted to prevent their students from openly conducting their activities, ostensibly harmless but in reality full of politidal significance.

Reference remarks of Commissioner of Police on the attached newspaper translation.

On May 3, 1940, an article appeared in the educational column of the "Chinese American Daily News" (中美日報) in which it was announced that

a "Committee for the Direction of Student Readers of the Chinese American Daily News" (中美日報讀者升學指導委員會) would be formed after June 1, 1940 for the guidance of local students desirous of obtaining information regarding problems such as enrollment in middle schools and universities, proceeding to the interior or abroad for advanced courses and other practical questions appertaining to students' studies. The student readers of the paper were also requested to send in their particulars in detail to the newspaper office in question, and it was promised that they would receive a verbal or written reply in due course.

From a casual perusal of the article it would appear that this is a project on the part of the editors of the Chinese American Daily News for serving the students. Information obtained from usually reliable sources however indicates that this is a part of an elaborate scheme mapped out by the Special Deputy of Educational Affairs of the National Government in Shanghai for the purpose of securing leadership among the local youth.

On May 20, 1940 another article appeared in the educational column of the Chinese American Daily News announcing that a committee for the guidance and

direction of the local youth in business would be formed forthwith and those interested were requested to send in their particulars.

In spite of the fact that the National Government can no longer freely exercise its full authority in this part of the country, the Ministry of Education continued to pay serious attention to developments in the local educational circle and the administration of local schools of various grades. Local Government universities and private colleges have been placed under the control of an organization known as the "Educational Committee" (教育委員會) while all secondary and elementary schools under the personal supervision of the Special Deputy of the Ministry of Education of the National Government resident in Shanghai, through whom those schools in receipt of Government grants and subsidies continued to receive their respective allotment without interruption.

In December, 1939, local universities and colleges received an instructional order from the Ministry of Education of the National Government, containing, inter alia, explicit instructions that commencing from this term, all graduates will proceed direct to Kwenming, Yunnan, to receive their diplomas and to await for accommodation and appointment in the interior and that it will not be permissible for them

to secure employment here in Shanghai. Such measures are evidently part and parcel of the Government's plan to absorb Chinese educated youths from Shanghai, which is nominally regarded as an occupied area.

The Government's determination to maintain full control and supervision over the administration of local universities and schools is also borne out by the fact that a sum of $200,000 has been allotted by the Ministry and deposited in a certain bank in Shanghai for the removal, should necessity arise, of some of the local universities and schools into the interior in order to nip in the bud any possible attempt of Mr. Wang Ching Wei's New Central Government to seize control over them. Information in possession of this office shows that should pressure from the Wang Clique become intolerable, the responsible authorities adopt the following emergency measures :-

1) All members of the faculty and staff and the whole student body of the various government universities and colleges in Shanghai will embark for Hongkong where they will await further instructions as to their ultimate destination.

2) All members of the faculty and staff and the whole student body of the various government secondary schools will proceed en bloc to Ningpo pending further instructions.

2) INDUSTRIAL CIRCLE

During the two and a half years since the outbreak of hostilities the local industrialists have consistently maintained confidence in the National Government and continued to support the industrial developments in the interior under the auspices of the National Government. Almost all of the industrial plants and factories in the war affected areas have either been destroyed during the war or removed to the hinterland in accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Economics of the National Government. Industrialists remaining in this city have refused to cooperate with the different Chinese authorities in the occupied areas whose offers of monetary reward and even threats have since proved of no avail. In view of the chaotic conditions which still prevail the occupied areas are incapable of large scale industrial developments. The constant refusal on the part of the local industrialists to cooperate with the Japanese sponsored Chinese regimes is therefore quite understandable.

Following its inauguration on March 30, 1940 by the Wang Ching Wei clique, the New Central Government in Nanking has repeatedly requested a number of the local banks to resume operation of their branch offices in Nanking. This request has

been ignored by the banks concerned without exception, which leaves no room for doubt as to the attitude of non-cooperation of the local Chinese bankers with the Nanking Regime.

In the face of numerous difficulties, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers' Association etc., have continued to function in this city in accordance with instructions of the National Government.

In order to prevent the possible ingress of Japanese goods into the interior and to prevent the utilization of Chinese materials by the Japanese, a number of emergency measures are now in force and include economic control of all goods transported between Shanghai and the interior of China. In the case of local manufactured goods for transportation and sale in the interior, a certificate from the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce proving that they are genuine native products, is required.

3) PUBLIC BODIES

The first of the numerous local public organizations to receive the attention of the Japanese authorities were the labour unions. For the control of these labour unions which prior to the outbreak of local hostilities functioned under the Chinese General Labour Union under the supervision of the local Tangpu

and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, the so-called "CHINESE LABOURERS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION" (中華工人福利會), was formed in the winter of 1938. LING YSE CHUNG (林贊烱), a Formosan of undesirable character, is the promoter and Executive Secretary of the Association. The nominal chairman of the Association at present is CHENG HENG CHONG (程亨昌), a local undesirable element who has connedtions with the East Asia Huang Dao Association (now known as An Ching League).

During the later part of 1939, when Mr. WANG CHING WEI initiated the so-called peace movement in Shanghai, his followers organized the "CHINA LABOUR MOVEMENT ASSOCIATION" (中華工運協會), with an office in premises Lane 95, 10 Edinburgh Road, C.O.L. Mr. CHANG KEH CHONG (張克昌), formerly connected with the now defunct Shanghai Postal Workers' Union was appointed to take charge of the Association.

Subsequent events have definitely proved that both associations have failed utterly to muster the support of the local labour circle although it is known that they have spent a considerable amount of money in their attempts to induce the local labour organizations to join their respective associations.

At the beginning of April, 1940, when the Central China Daily News, an organ of the Wang Ching Wei clique, published in its advertisement column numerous circular telegrams purporting to emanate from

the various local labour unions and trade associations declaring their alleged allegiance to the New Central Government, the various public bodies concerned immediately published announcements in the vernacular press repudiating in an outspoken manner the telegrams published in the Central China Daily News in their name.

Generally speaking, the local public bodies may be said to be divided into two distinct political groups namely, one group composed of moderate patriotic elements who may be termed the Patriotic Group while the other, the Leftist Group which is guided directly by national salvation elements such as Messrs. Li Kung Poh (李公樸) and Chow Tao Fun (鄒韜奮), at present members of the People's Political Council in Chungking. The latter group wields a considerable influence among the members of the local vocational circles, most of whom are known to harbour fairly strong leftist sentiments.

These two groups worked under the supervision of the local agents of the National Government in perfect harmony until sometime in December, 1939 when the National Government decided to convene a national congress on December 12, 1940 for the purpose of improving Government administration by enforcing the constitutional law. While raising no objection to the convention of the congress itself, the Chinese

Communist Party took particular exception to the representatives appointed by the National Government to attend the congress long before the "United Front" (Cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party for the salvation of the nation) was achieved. In this connection it is to be noted that the forthcoming national congress was scheduled to be held in Nanking in the winter of 1937 but in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities it was postponed indefinitely.

While influential members of the Chinese Communist Party and other radical elements in the interior commenced a heated agitation for a re-election of representatives for the Congress, members of the leftist group in local public organizations are known to have secretly inaugurated a "Shanghai Various Circles' Association for the Acceleration of the Constitutional Government" (上海各界憲政促成會) on March 12, 1940 and to have adopted the following five demands for transmission to the National Government for adoption :-

1) That the people be given freedom of speech, of writing and publication, freedom of assembly and formation of associations, and that they be given protection under the law.

2) That all vocational, educational, technical

and national salvation associations be given legal recognition by the Government.

3) That the people be given equal political status under the law.

4) That the Law Governing the Election of Representatives to attend the National Congress be revised; and that representatives to the forthcoming congress be re-elected, by the people.

5) That the Organic Law of the National Congress be revised and that the National Congress be made the supreme political authority of the nation.

Consequently, the National Government telegraphed an urgent instructional order to Mr. WOO KAI SIEN (吳開先), ex-Special Deputy of the Central Party Headquarters then in Shanghai, for the latter to dissuade the leaders of the leftist group from continuing their activities in favour of a re-election of representatives of the forthcoming National Congress. It has since been learned, however, that his efforts have failed to bring about any tangible result and that the secret activities of the local leftist elements in agitating for a re-election of representatives are being continued.

4) LOCAL KUOMINTANG HEADQUARTERS

During the past two years, although the local Kuomintang headquarters could not openly function in this city owing to the changed political situation, responsible personnel of the local Tangpu are nevertheless still responsible for the supervision and direction of the people's activities. Close liaison is being successfully maintained between the local Tangpu and the various public bodies. In the past, the local Tangpu has been responsible for the promotion of various campaigns and movements, of which may be mentioned the "Thrift and Gold Donation Movement" (節約献金運動); "Movement for the Collection of Winter Clothing" (徵募寒衣運動); "Movement to Solicit Spring Gifts to Comfort Soldiers" (春節劳軍運動); "People's Spiritual Mobilization Movement" (國民精神總動員); "Moral Rearmament Campaign" (重整道德運動); "Anti-Corruption Movement" (廉恥運動) and the "Movement to Solicit Contribution for the Erection of the Statue of Marshal WU PEI FU" (募款建籌吳佩孚將軍銅像). The local Tangpu is also responsible for the publication in the vernacular press of articles bearing on the various political anniversaries.

Since October 1939, the personnel of the local Tangpu have undergone a drastic change. Prior

to the recall and transfer of Mr. TUNG YING PAN (童行白), ex-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Tangpu Headquarters and leading member of the "Central Clique" of the Kuomintang to Chungking in October 1939, a number of his henchmen surrendered to the Wang Ching Wei clique. They include Messrs. TSAI HUNG DIEN (蔡洪田), HUANG HSIANG KOO (黄香谷), WAUNG MEI YUIN (汪曼云), TSANG YING TSENG (張瀛曾) and MISS CHING KWONG MEI (金光楣). In consequence of the fact that the affairs of the local Tangpu under Tung Ying Pan were heading for a total breakdown, Mr. WOO SHAO SHU (吳紹澍) was appointed by the Authorities in Chungking to proceed to Shanghai in October, 1939 with instructions to readjust the local Tangpu affairs. Since his arrival in Shanghai, Mr. WOO has given a good account of himself and his personality and influence has thus far been able to hold sway in the various circles and to check the spread of the influence of the Wang Ching Wei clique in this city. WOO SHAO SHU is an influential element among the Whampoa Clique of the Chinese Kuomintang and has won the favour and trust of General CHIANG KAI SHEK, hence his appointment as the principal agent of the National Government in Shanghai.

It is reliably learned that TING MUH TSENG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

REPORT

Station,

Date ... 19

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Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

(丁默村), Chief of Wang Ching Wei's terrorist gang, has offered a reward of $30,000 for the removal of WOO SHAO SHU, dead or alive. However their efforts have so far failed to elicit any trace of Woo or his mysterious hideouts.

D. C. (Special Branch).

7.7.40

May 14, 1940. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):-

THE PLOTS OF THE "CHINESE-AMERICAN DAILY NEWS"

The "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報), a Chungking propaganda organ, hangs out a foreign signboard. It specializes in harming youths, helping terrorists and creating disturbances of peace and good order. As the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have violated their neutrality, the paper is doing what it likes.

Recently, the "Chinese-American Daily News" became more openly active in influencing youths in business circles. It is inducing young men to join its society so that the youths may permanently become the tools of the Chungking puppet regime. Investigations show that the members undertaking this work among local schools are active elements of the Chungking Kuomintang organs; they are advising the youths to join their party.

Members of the "peace support clique" are taking advantage of the situation to become very active. They are warning the students against joining the society of the "Chinese-American Daily News".

Knowing the evil of the "Chinese-American Daily News" in the past, the various authorities concerned attach much importance to its activities.

15 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch Shanghai

REPORT

Date March 27, 1940.

Subject Activities of anti-Japanese elements.

Made by D.I. Kuh Tao Hwa Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation from the Tairiku Shimpo of March 17 on the reported arrival in Shanghai on March 13 of Chow Tao San (周道三), Commander of the Special Tangpu of the National Salvation Army, on secret orders of the Chungking Government and a meeting held on March 16 in the Tao Yu Chuen Restaurant (醉陶園菜館), 235-237 Kwangsi Road, with a view to reorganizing the Tangpu, I have to state that there is no truth in the report.

No confirmation can be had from the aforementioned restaurant regarding the meeting although the staff have been approached very discreetly.

D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.I.) REGISTER DATE

March 17, 1940 Morning Translation

Tairiku Shimpo :-

ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS

Chow Tao-san, commander of the Special Tangpu of the National Salvation Army, recently arrived in the French Concession on secret orders of the Chungking Government and endeavoured to reorganize the Tangpu. He previously inspected various places in the Kiangnan district for about a month together with Koo Chi, representative of the Military Affairs Committee, and arrived here on March 13. He held a secret meeting in the Tso Yu Chuen Restaurant in the French Concession on March 16 in company with some 12 executive members including Tai Wei-sen and Loh Ching-dz. In the course of the meeting, the following matters were decided:-

(1) That the question of the despatch from Chungking of 10 executive members representing all classes be referred to the Central authorities.

(2) That a training school be established in Nantao and that students be engaged in work after one month's training.

(3) That the Special Tangpu be established in various units to undertake training.

(4) That political training be undertaken by members of the Special Tangpu.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch (Station)

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. S.B. 8615

Date February 28, 1940

Subject: Reported arrival in Shanghai of Chungking Special Service Agents.

Made by: D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford

Enquiries have failed to elicit any confirmation of the recent arrival in Shanghai of Chungking Special Service Agents as reported in the February 20 issue of the Japanese-sponsored "Sin Shun Pao", the attached translation of which was endorsed by the Commissioner of Police.

During the course of enquiries it has been ascertained that a few Chungking agents who, prior to a series of raids conducted by the local authorities in cooperation with the Japanese authorities in the Spring of last year, are still scattered about the city. They were formerly under the command of General Tai Lih, staff officer of the Blue Shirts' Society and concurrently Intelligence Officer of the Military Affairs Commission of the Chungking Government.

The attached translation from the Tairiku Shimpo of February 21, reporting the appointment by General Tai Lih of Li Chu Sun (李楚琛) as Chief of the Special Service Corps in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo areas under the leadership of Chiang Wang Kun (姜旺琨), is also without foundation.

According to information received, Li Chu Sun, who was abducted from the French Concession in August of last year by agents of the Special Service Section of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern & National Salvation Army, with Headquarters at 76 Jessfield Road,

Commissioner's Office
R.W. Foote
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI 1-MAR.1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

DATE

was recently executed on Chungsan Road, Chapei. Chiang Wang Kun who was also arrested by the same Corps is still under detention at 76, Jessfield Road.

Recent enquiries reveal that no Special Service Section under the direction of the Chungking Government is operating in the Settlement areas north of the Creek.

Referring to the report published in the Shanghai Mainichi of February 22 to the effect that a group of Chungking assassins recently arrived from Hongkong and were residing at the Chapei Apartment, 431 Rue Brenier de Montmorand and at the Central Apartment, 276 Rue Kraetzer, enquiries reveal that this also is equally untrue, as no new residents have recently taken up residence at either of these addresses.

Another unfounded report appeared in the Mainichi of February 25 ~~was~~ to the effect that 150 Chungking terrorists under the leadership of Huang Chao Yung (黄造雄), a member of the Special Organ of the Chungking Government, have been active in curbing Wang Ching Wei's peace and national salvation movement. Current information indicates that Huang, a former member of the Executive Committee of the local Tangpu - active especially among local educational circles - has been converted to the Wang Ching Wei faith through the introduction of a former Tangpu colleague named Huang Shiang Koh (黄香谷).

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G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It appears that the report in the Mainichi was published with the intent of misleading Chungking circles and the public in general.

A strict watch is being maintained by the personnel of this Section for the arrival of agents of the Special Service Section of the Chungking Government.

Kuh Tao-hua

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

February 20, 1940. Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

CHUNGKING SENDS MORE SPECIAL SERVICE MEN TO SHANGHAI

According to reliable reports received here, the Chungking Government, with a view to intensifying its special service work in Shanghai, has detailed more special service men to Shanghai to conduct activities. The first batch contains about 50 persons who secretly arrived in Shanghai last week on various dates and are now staying in the two Foreign Settlements to commence activities. The leader is named Jang Lai (張賴) who repeatedly undertook important special service work in Chungking and is noted for his intelligence. It is learned that other batches will arrive in Shanghai in a short time.

The Settlement authorities and the general public are attaching much importance to the matter.

SHANGHAI 20 FEB. 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

February 21,1941. [illegible].

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS

Following the re-opening of the northern and eastern areas, Tai Li (戴笠), Commander of the Special Corps stationed in Shanghai, is reported to have appointed Li Chu-sun (李楚琛), as chief of the Special Corps in Hongkew and Yangtzepoo areas, with a view to carrying out an extensive anti-Japanese propaganda in these areas, under the leadership of Chiang Wang-kun (姜旺琨), who is in charge of the Shanghai Section. A liaison office and living quarters have been established in a certain place in Yangtszepoo.

It is reported that Tsai Tsing-yuan (蔡清遠), who is in charge of the Three People's Principles Young Men's Corps, is also seeking a place for an office and living quarters in the reopened area with a view to facilitating his activities.

2

February 22, 1940.

SHANGHAI NAIICHI

ARRIVAL OF A GROUP OF ASSASSINS FROM HONGKONG

According to information received, a group of over 80 assassins recently arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on board the Ewo steamer, Yuseng (裕生), under secret orders from the Chungking Government. On arrival here they are stated to have gone into residence at various apartments in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

45 of them are residing in Whapei (華北) Apartment in the vicinity of Rue Brenier de Montmorand and West Gate Road, while some 15 of them are in the Central Apartments in the vicinity of Rue Kraetzer and Rue Bayle in the French Concession.

It is further reported that a large quantity of their arms which include large calibre pistols and Mauser pistols are hidden in a straw hut in the vicinity of Route de Zikawei and Hungjao Road.

January 23, 1941 Norman Smalldon

Mainichi :-

HUANG CHAO-YUNG ACTIVE AGAINST WANG CHING-WEI

Huang Chao-yung, a member of the Special Organ of the Chungking Government in Shanghai, who has been engaged in the work of disturbing peace and order behind the Japanese lines since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, was recently very active in the French Concession to curb the peace and national salvation movement of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. With a view to furthering his activities he has summoned some 150 anti-Japanese terrorists from Chungking. These terrorists were all formerly engaged in anti-Japanese terroristic activities in Shanghai and had later returned to Chungking by order of the Government. It is stated that these terrorists have already arrived in Shanghai and are residing with Huang in the French Concession.

File No. 8115

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 7 1940.

Subject Alleged activities of Dr. C.T.Wang in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Madame C.T. Wang is now staying with her children at 50 Route Courbet, a foreign residence owned by the former Foreign Minister.

According to enquiries made by the French Police. one Tsu Shao Yang representing the Loh Ho Coal Mining Company of Szechuen arrived in Shanghai about a fortnight ago but has now left for Hongkong. His mission was the soliciting of investors for the Company and has no political significance. During his sojourn here he stayed at the above address.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

February 4, 1940. Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

DR. C.T.WANG SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO SHANGHAI TO CONDUCT SECRET ACTIVITIES

According to information from reliable sources, Dr. C.T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, has detailed his representative named Tsu Shao-yang (朱紹陽) to Shanghai to engage in certain activities.

It is learned that Tsu Shao-yang, whose ostensible mission is to attend a meeting concerning the formation of the Loh Ho Keu Coal Mining Company (六河溝煤礦公司), is charged with getting into close contact with diplomatic circles in Shanghai. He is now staying in Dr. Wang's residence at No.50 Route Courbet.

CTH

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date January 31st, 1940.

Subject. Reported arrival in Shanghai of Tai Li (戴笠), Leader of Blue Shirts Society.

Made by D. I. Kuh Tao-hwa. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached translation from the Tsiriku Shimpo 21-1-40, extensive enquiries have been made, but have failed to produce any confirmation of the reported arrival of Tai Li.

According to independent information, General Tai Li, a staff officer of the Blue Shirts Society, travels between Chungking and Chekiang Province, directing the activities of the Chun Nyi National Salvation Army, and is reported to be at present in Kinghua, Chekiang Province.

General Yeh Ting, Commander of the New Fourth Army (communist troops) since November 1937, is now directing the Chinese guerilla forces operating in the Japanese-controlled areas along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, but there is no indication that he is connected with the alleged acts of terrorism perpetrated locally.

The names of the three alleged communists mentioned in the newspaper article, do not appear in Special Branch records, nor are they known to the staff of this office.

Kuh Tao-hwa.

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Supt. Tan

A.C. (Sp. Br.)

No confirmation can be obtained of arrival of Tai Li after enquiries from various sources in Chekiang Pro. Japanese. Jan 31/40

FILE

January 22, 1940.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO(21-1-40)

BLUE SHIRT LEADERS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

The telegram sent to Chiang Kai Shek on January 16 by Wang Ching Wei is causing some trouble among important officials of the Chungking Government for it has given rise to a divergence of view. Guerrillas are also inclined to put down their arms and to sue for peace.

Worried over the situation, the party which is in favour of the war of resistance detailed Tai Li, leader of the Blue Shirts Society, to proceed to Shanghai to obstruct the formation of a new regime by Wang Ching Wei.

According to information received from reliable sources, Tai Li secretly entered the French Concession and is reported to have held a conference with ten communist (2) representatives, including Kiang Foh Zee, Yen Kuo Ping and King Chung Fang at which it was decided to appoint Yeh Ting of the newly formed 4th Army to unite all the guerrillas in Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow before the end of February. After this has been done they will start spring offensive and also carry out acts of terrorism with a view to obstructing the formation of a new regime.

1 江馥泉
2 閻国平
3 金仲亡

5615
19 12 39

December 18, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA OFFICE AND CHINESE INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA BUREAU RESPONSIBLE FOR FABRICATED NEWS CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN

The Chinese so-called winter offensive, which figured largely in Chiang Kai Shek's last speech, is nothing more than a bubble before our military power. However Chinese newspapers and English language newspapers in Shanghai have been reporting China's victory in the offensive operations around Nanchang, Yochow, Hansui, Shansi and Nanning. Those Chinese who have common sense understand such reports are merely part and parcel of the press campaign against Japan. Careful investigations made lately by our authorities in this connection led to discovery of the following fact:-

Chinese newspapers published a telegram from Kaoan, Kwangsi, to the effect that Japanese troops in the Southern District of Fengsing, had been encircled and destroyed by Chinese troops, as a matter of fact no Japanese troops so far have been there, therefore, it is totally untrue. Furthermore, all the Chinese news of victories has been found to have been fabricated in a similar way. It is also learned that the Special Propaganda Office of the Chungking Government in Shanghai and the Chinese International Propaganda Bureau are responsible for such fabricated news itims.

The Special Propaganda Office was established by Li Chen Chung who was dispatched here in October this year by Pan Kung Chen, Deputy Chief of the Central Propaganda Department of the Chungking Government, with a view to obstructing Wang Ching Wei's peace movement. Li Chen Chung, in co-operation with Chiang Chien Pah, a representative of the Ministry of Education of the Chungking Government, and the communist element among the reporters of the Chinese American Daily News, caused Chinese newspapers and English language newspapers to publish such fabricated reports by means of a threat or bribe, the money having been extorted from local Chinese merchants.

The Special Propaganda Office is reported to be located in the Chinese American Daily News.

The Chinese International Propaganda Bureau was established by Siao Dong Tse in November this year in accordance with instructions from Chiang Kai Shek with the object to disseminating pro-Chinese propaganda among friendly Europeans and Americans, and with the idea of doing harm to Japan.

I.C. File No. 460/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, POLICE

Date

Subject Translation of an article in the Shanghai Jiji Shimpo of Nanking Government

Made by Special Agency, Forwarded by Officer I/C.

[illegible],

I beg to submit the following translation of an article in the Japanese newspaper "Shanghai Jiji Shimpo" dated October 1[illegible], 1939.

Anti-Japanese movement in the Settlement

In the course of negotiations between the Settlement authorities and the Shanghai City Government with regard to application of the Chinese Industrial Law within the Settlement, it was found Anti-Japanese elements, receiving secret instructions from Chungking, rally 200,000 labourers from six cotton mills in Shanghai.

Secret activity of "Resist-Invasion Labours' Defence Union.

For the sake of disturbance at the rear of the economical world of Shanghai, which is in the course of rehabilitation, by combination of both Japanese and Chinese, and on taking advantage of mitigation of control of factories by the Settlement authorities, they acted secretly and recently formed an Anti-Japanese body as stated "Resist-Invasion Labours' Defence Union", which is carefully watched by the public with the view point of controling such a threatening body.

Secret liaison office in Yong An Mill.

In the begining of October, 1939, about thirty operators of the Yong An Mill assembled at some place and formed an Anti-Japanese Political body, as stated "Resist-Invasion Labours' Defence Union" with the aim of a revolution in new China.

According to its vigorous activity the number of members, both male and female, increased to 1,400 who

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc File No. 460-39.

I. S.

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Station,

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Made by Forwarded by

Gathered from Yong An Mill, Sing Kow Mill ( ), Dah Foong Mill, Sing King Mill ( ), H. K. Mill and one other Mill.

The purpose of the body is as follows:-

(1) Elimination of traitors, (2) Imitation of the members, (3) Arson to constructions, (4) Support to the Central Government, (5) Advocacy of Anti-Invasion thoughts, (6) Collection of donation, (7) Recovery of lost territory, (8) Espionage, (9) Obstructions of Ang Ching Ei Movements.

The Union obtains the fund from the Anti-Invasion Defence Union in the Chungking Government which secretly dispatched Lee Tsu Pong ( ), formerly leader of the Kuomingtang Lobby, to be the leader of male labourers, and Tong Yuen Ying ( ), leading female communist and a liaison staff of the 3rd International Central Headquarters, to be the leader of female labourers who entered the employment of Yong An Mill as operator and established secret liaison office in the said mill, inviting workers to be members and leading the members.

Labourers who are enjoying peaceful lives and easy working under the management of the Reformed Government, see such an activity as a ridiculous matter, while the Chinese Industrial Law is to be applied shortly, and destruction of such body will be close at hand.-

The foregoing was held over by the undersigned believing the Special Branch already had a translation

FORM No. 1
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Misc. File No. 460/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

1/3.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

but on showing same to D.S.I. McCadie on Dec. 11th, he stated he did not believe a translation was in their office.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Div.

27 10 39

MAINICHI 25.10.39

WU KAI SIEN AGAIN SMUGGLES HIMSELF INTO SHANGHAI

Wu Kai Sien, one of the former Standing Committee of the Shanghai City Government, was lately forced to stay at home in Hongkong owing to his incurring Chen Lih Fu's wrath for his failure in guerrilla activities and economic disturbances in areas behind the front.

A few days ago, he smuggled himself into Shanghai under the strict orders of Chen Lih Fu to the effect that he should carry out most vigorous guerrilla activities in Shanghai and that if he should fail to fulfil the order, he would suffer the death penalty.

It is understood that he will do his utmost to alienate America from Japan and at the same time, alienate the S.M.C. from the Shanghai City Government.

December 8, 1939.

MAINICHI

CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT'S SECRET AGENTS ACTIVELY AGITATING ANTI-JAPANESE FELLING AMONG COTTON MILL WORKERS

The Chungking Government has secretly dispatched to Shanghai a man named Li Zai Daung, member of the Kuomintang, and a woman named Tung Yuen Ying, a member of the Chinese Third Internationale, to create anti-Japanese feeling among cotton mill workers.

In the middle of October about 30 male and female workers of the Wing On Textile Manufacturing Company held a meeting and organized a body known as the "Workers Association of the War of Resistance". About 1,400 workers of six cotton mills, including the Wing On Cotton Mill, the Sinkow Cotton Mill, the Dah Foong Cotton Mill, the Dong Shing Cotton Mill and the Naigai Cotton Mill, are reported to have joined this organization.

The activities of this organization will be the following:-(1) to remove traitors, (2) to secure members, (3) to set buildings on fire, (4) to support the Chungking Government, (5) to encourage the spirit of the war of resistance, (6) to raise money, (7) to recover lost territory, (8) to collect secret information.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

S.M.C. TO DEAL WITH RICE SITUATION

The working class people in Shanghai are experiencing great difficulties in maintaining their livelihood owing to the high price of rice caused by profiteers although there are ample supplies of rice here. Fearing that the price of rice will continue to rise if measures are not taken to deal with the matter, the S.M.C. has warned the United Association of Grain Dealers Guilds not to raise the price of rice any more, but the advice was rejected on the ground that the importing channels of rice supplies to Shanghai had been cut off.

The S.M.C. is highly indignant over the unruly attitude of the Association and will instruct its Legal Department to draw up a set of rules to deal with the rice situation. For this reason, it is expected that the profiteering rice merchants will be dealt with in accordance with the rule to be adopted.

8615

September 25, 1939. Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

THE MURDER OF HAN CHUIN : ARRIVAL OF TAI LIH AND OTHER CHUNGKING TERRORISTS

An atmosphere of terrorism again prevails in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.

Despite the announcement by the Settlement authorities that strict precautionary measures were adopted on the anniversary of the September 18 Incident, several assassinations have taken place as usual in the Foreign Settlements, with no arrests made or casualties among the assassins. The precautionary measures and the murders are simply intensifying the atmosphere of terrorism prevailing in the Foreign Settlements and conveys to the residents a sense of insecurity.

The maintenance of peace and order is on the verge of collapse. The precautionary measures adopted may appear imposing to the residents, for the patrolling by armoured cars, increased armed police patrols, barricaded alleyways and the searching of pedestrians caused much discomfort and alarm to the unarmed and law-abiding residents. Such efforts at maintaining peace and order in the Foreign Settlements are liable to have contrary results.

Recently a case of political murder took place in front of the Lu Shan Apartments (廬山公寓) at the corner of Rue Ratard and Route des Soeurs, the victim being one Han Chuin (韓俊), Chief of the Zau Woo Kyung Special Police. The culprits in this case made good their escape with ease. The policemen who arrived at the scene sometime afterwards merely conducted a routine investigation and search.

Murders of this nature have occurred in the Foreign Settlements on countless occassions. It is clear that the assassins despatched by the Chungking regime to Shanghai become active again.

On September 23 and 24 the "Central China Daily News" and the "Tairiku Shimpo" published the following report:-

> "The Chungking Government is in a dilemma over the development of the peace movement sponsored by Wang Ching-wei. On this account, it has secretly despatched important terroristic members of the Blue Shirt Society, the C.C. Corps and the Communist Party to Shanghai in an attempt to break up the peace movement. Hiding in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai at present are Pan Han-nyien (潘漢年), member of the Communist Party, Liu Cheh (劉哲), a C.C. Corps member, and Tai Lih (戴笠) of the Six-Men Group of the Blue Shirt Society."

The repeated occurrence of assassinations in the Foreign Settlements during the past few days seem to confirm the foregoing report.

It is to be recalled that following the murder of Tsu Sing-kung (朱惺公), a columnist of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao," the paper made certain false accusations and even published an open letter addressed to Wang Ching-wei.

Can Such a newspaper act as the mouth-piece of the people? Why is the paper silent over the assassination of a Chief of Special Police?

We express our deep regret over the death of Han Chuin. Besides offering our condolence to the family of the deceased, we shall endeavour to effect the arrest of the culprits. We shall also lodge a strong protest with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to ensure the safety of the residents, otherwise our authorities should make up their mind to seize the Foreign Settlements by means of force, thereby cleaningup this den of vice.

More Assassinations Expected With Arrival of Blue Shirt Representative

At this time when the peace movement is making favourable progress, Tai Lih, the representative of the Blue Shirt Society who had played a leading part in the various acts of terrorism in the Foreign Settlements in the past, has again come to Shanghai. It is to be feared that more cases of assassination like that of Han Chuin may now be expected, for he will stop at nothing.

It is possible that the terrorists under the leadership of Pan Han-nyien and Tai Lih may commit unlawful acts of a more serious nature than the assassination of one or two persons. A large band of guerrillas may rush the Foreign Settlements, while groups of incendiaries will set fire to houses.

In short, the terrorism in the Foreign Settlements has run out of control and some anxiety is being felt over the preservation of peace and order. All this is due to the inefficiency of the Settlement authorities and the activities of the anti-Japanese elements of the Chungking regime. It is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities will adopt drastic measures to suppress this terrorism and all anti-Japanese elements in the Foreign Settlements.

September 25, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) dated September 24 :-

ESPIONAGE ORGANS OF KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT LOCATED IN FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

The espionage organs of the Kuomintang Government are instigating acts of anti-Japanese terrorism in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. Their existence is as dangerous to the public as a 10,000-lb bomb. They are planning to murder all persons who support peace and who are anti-communist. The number of assassinations for which they have been responsible during the past two years is surprisingly large.

This special service work is organized by the Blue Shirts Society and the C.C. Corps, their object being to do away, by means of assassination, all persons who are working against their wishes and to destroy all movements that are contrary to their political beliefs. They are also engaged in creating terrorism in the foreign controlled areas and doing away with all who long for peace. For this reason, the names of these two organs have always created great excitement among the public whenever they are mentioned.

These two espionage organs constitute the vanguard of the special service work of the Chungking Government. In order to bring about the return of peace, we must first suppress all obstacles to peace, the foremost of which is the existence of these espionage organs.

After the removal of the Kuomintang Government to Chungking, the anti-Japanese elements in the Foreign Settlements became less active, but the secret activities of these two espionage organs continued as before. This is why many cases of assassination have taken place and misleading propaganda has made its appearance. They work hand-in-hand with guerrilla bandits. They are doing all this with the object of converting the foreign controlled areas into a state of terrorism, thereby obstructing the administration of the new government.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Japanese military authorities and their strict vigilance, the number of outrages is being gradually reduced. With the advent of Wang Ching-wei's peace movement and the explanation of his real intentions in the reconstruction of the country by means of peace and anti-communism, a number of anti-Japanese elements have realized their past mistakes and have abandoned the special service work of the Kuomintang Government. They are now supporting the peace movement as advocated by Wang Ching-wei. All these unexpected developments have greatly handicapped the activities of the espionage organs of the Kuomintang Government in the foreign areas. This is no doubt a favourable change that has taken place in the conditions in the Foreign Settlements.

Upon learning of all this, the Chungking Government, fearing a complete cessation of activities by its espionage organs in the Foreign Settlements of

Shanghai, has strengthened the internal organizations of the Blue Shirts Society, the C.C. Corps and the Communist Party. High responsible officers have been detailed to Shanghai to direct acts of terrorism. During the past few days, reports have been current in local newspapers to the effect that a certain person named XX has secretly arrived in Shanghai on the instructions of the Kuomintang Government.

The peace movement is gaining strength. We should not tolerate the existence in the two Foreign Settlements of Shanghai of any anti-Japanese elements, nor can we allow them to plot disturbances, thereby postponing the realization of peace. This is a matter worthy of serious attention by both the Chinese and the Japanese authorities.

The people, on their part, have a kind of special duty to perform in the suppression of the espionage organs of the Kuomintang Government. Whenever they notice suspicious-looking characters or strange happenings in their neighbourhood, they should quickly make a secret report to the Police Station or to the Shanghai City Government or the Japanese military authorities or any other judicial organs. This assistance from the public will greatly facilitate the detection and frustration of treacherous plots.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the government authorities will openly invite confidential information and issue large rewards for the encouragement of secret informers. This move will eventually bring about a reduction in the number of anti-Japanese elements. Only by suppressing espionage organs can order be restored and peace be realized. This measure should be put into effect without delay.

CWC

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. —

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 28, 1939.

Subject Reported arrivals of terrorist leaders.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by

With reference to the attached extracts of newspaper translation on the arrivals of terrorist leaders from the Chinese Communist Party, the Blue Shirt Society and the C.C. Clique, I have to report that as a result of exhaustive enquiries made, no confirmation on this subject is available.

Pan Han-nyien (潘漢年), erstwhile local Chief of the Cultural Department of the 8th Route Army, left Shanghai sometime in February 1938 and is believed to be at present in Kinhwa (金華), Chekiang Province, which is regarded as the base of cultural operations of the 8th Route Army.

As regards Liu Chi (刘哲) of the C.C. Clique, the name is unknown to persons usually familar with the personnel of that organization.

Tan Lih (戴笠) alias Tan Yu-ngoong (戴雨農), a staff officer of the Blue Shirt Society and concurrently Intelligence Officer of the Military Affairs Commission of the Chungking Government, Tsai Chin-chun (蔡劲軍), ex-Chief of the Police Bureau of the defunct Shanghai City Government prior to the August 13 outbreak, and Koo Chien-chun (顧建中), member of the Central Kuomintang Heafquarters, are all reported to be in Chungking at present.

A survey of the terrorist crimes perpetrated recently indicates that the local organization of the Chungking terrorists is almost moribund as compared with the rampant activities of the terrorist agents

FORM NO. 3
G 65M-1-49

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by .....

of the Wang Ching-wei Clique.

Kuh Pao-hua

D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

Tairiku Shimpo
12-9-39

COMMUNIST PARTY SENDS IMPORTANT MEMBERS TO SHANGHAI TO RE-ESTABLISH RESISTANCE CAMPAIGN

Wang Ching Wei's peace movement is growing stronger daily. The people in Central China are parting from the Chungking Government which is still advocating a war of resistance. Worried over the situation, the Chungking Government has dispatched certain important persons to Shanghai to continue the anti-Wang Ching Wei movement, but they failed owing to the suppressive measures adopted by our authorities. Some of the persons sent to Shanghai by the Chungking Government are reported to have ceased their activities.

The Chungking Government is reported to have dispatched Pan Nan Nyien of the Communist Party and Liu Chi of the C.C. Corps, two well known organizers, to Shanghai to re-organize the resistance campaign. They secretly arrived in Shanghai about a month ago and are now actively engaged in organizing a resistance campaign in the French Concession.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

13·9·39 (AM) **BLUE SHIRTS TO START ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI**

Recently, the Blue Shirts Society, a special service organ of the militarist Chiang Kai-shek, despatched a large number of members to undertake activities against the peace movement in Shanghai and to carry out the assassination of those persons who are connection with this movement. Owing to strict secrecy, no information is at present available as to the exact number of members of the Society who have arrived in Shanghai or the location of their headquarters here. However, it is learned that the person responsible for the direction of their activities is one named Tan Lih (戴笠), one of the seven leaders of the Blue Shirts Society, who is as influential as Tsai Chin-chun (蔡劲軍) or Koo Chien-chung (顧建中) of the same Society. He is at present in Shanghai and seldom goes out. To avoid attracting public attention, he changes his appearance by make-up several times a day. Another official is also said to have been despatched to Shanghai to assist Tan. This man used to move about between Shanghai and Hongkong where another headquarters is in existence. No information is available as to the identity of this official.

The Japanese authorities are understood to be keeping a sharp look-out on the activities of these elements.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

21.9.39 (AM)

THE ACTIVITIES OF BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY IN SHANGHAI

Of late the Blue Shirts Society of the Chiang Kai-shek regime has been very active in the two Foreign Settlements of Shanghai and many cases of armed attack have taken place. Owing to the strict secrecy maintained about its organization and activities, no information is available that might lead to the detection of its headquarters.

According to information from reliable sources, Tai Lih ( ) is the officer-in-charge of the Society in Shanghai. The Society has under its control four sections, namely, a General Affairs Section, a Special Service Section, an Information Gleaning Section and an Investigation Section. Each of these four sections is under the supervision of a responsible officer, who works independently of one another. All their reports are forwarded to the General Affairs Section which passes them to other sections for enforcement. This office has no definite address. Each section has its own office. They are frequently moved from one place to another. Therefore, with the exception of the leaders, none of the subordinate officers are aware of the actual address of the Headquarters of the Society or the name of the officer-in-charge. Some members of the Society are doubting the authenticity of the instructions issued to them in cases calling for the assassination of any person who is supporting the peace movement.

It is believed that there is a possibility of the Shanghai Branch of the Blue Shirts Society being dissolved.

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 1 3 1939

No less than 100,000 Chinese from the Japanese-occupied areas have been sent from Shanghai to the North China areas during the past few weeks under Japanese military auspices, says a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." These labourers, in group of from two to three hundred, were transported by the ss. Dairen Maru, the Fengtien Maru and the Tsingtao Maru. The nature of the work the labourers will undertake, remains unknown, the report adds

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

Dark Doings

RECRUITING of soldiers for the Chinese army is going on within the Japanese-occupied areas of China. If this report had emanated from Chinese sources it would be promptly denounced by the Japanese as a malicious fable designed to impugn the desirability and efficiency of their administration. But it comes direct from the Japanese spokesman at a Shanghai press conference so it must be true.

Admittedly it doesn't hang together very well. According to the spokesmen, the recruits fled out of free China in order to evade the unwelcome attentions of press gangs. Yet under the very noses of their Japanese protectors they seem to be ungratefully going back, voluntarily, to the hellish Chinese version of Siberia from whence they had just escaped. It reminds us of the equine habit of re-entering the burning stable.

Just why the Japanese do not interfere to save their wrong-headed proteges is by no means clear. It seems strange indeed that in areas where peace, order, and the Nipponese New Deal are so notoriously rampant it should be possible for Chiang's secret agents to sneak in, hypnotize the adult male population, and bear it off to points where the Japanese must go to the trouble and expense of shooting at it.

The machinations of "a certain Power, co-operating with the Soviet authorities", are hinted. That Power must be Roumania, whose population includes a great many Gypsies adept at dark mysteries such as unquestionably must be brought into play in order to seduce the misguided men of China into fighting their best-beloved protector-neighbor. We expect mass-meetings of the indignant Japanese to break out against Roumania at any moment now.

Ins 3/8

2/8

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 1, 1939.

Subject Alleged Recruiting of Youths by being Press-gang on behalf of the Chungking Government.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by

With reference to the attached newspaper cutting on a statement made by the Japanese military spokesman at the regular press conference on July 31, to the effect that in view of the difficulties experienced in obtaining sufficient recruits for the Chinese Government at Chungking, General Chiang Kai Shek had now resorted to the use of press-gang methods in Japanese occupied areas near Shanghai, I have to state that the information obtained by the Japanese official would appear to be an attempt by the Japanese military to hide a report leaking out of their own agents press ganging coolies from the eastern and Woosung districts for service in Tsingtao.

No information can be obtained which would tend to indicate that Tu Yueh Sen and his followers are interested in recruiting among the unemployed and the labouring circles in Japanese controlled areas near Shanghai.

Kuh Pao Hwa

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Thos Robertson

SHANGHAI 2 - AUG. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

CHINA PRESS

NOV 1 1939

Agents Arrive Here To Enlist Military Men

Successful Entries To Enemy Zones Acknowledged

NIPPON SPOKESMAN MAKES ADMISSION

"Certain Power, Soviet" Said Giving Aid To Recruiting Group

Unwitting tribute was paid to the Chinese army at yesterday's Japanese press conference, when the army spokesman declared that, under the orders of General Chiang Kai-shek, recruiting was being carried out in Japanese-occupied territory, an almost unprecedented military activity in the history of any war.

Phrasing it somewhat differently, the spokesman declared that "in view of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient recruits for his armies, General Chiang Kai-shek has finally resorted to utilizing the services of Tu Yueh-seng, head of the Tsing Pang Brotherhood, and his No. 1 sidekick, Chow Hsueh-han."

These two men, the spokesman continued, were "recruiting in Japanese-occupied areas." They were now both in Hongkong, but their "purpose is to obtain sufficient men, particularly Chinese youth who have fled from the Chinese areas to Japanese-occupied territory to evade press gangs active in various parts under Chinese control."

Agents In Shanghai

A number of Tu's agents, the spokesman admitted, had arrived in Shanghai and "some of them have successfully entered Japanese occupied territory." The recruiting, however, he added "is not going too well."

On the other hand, he declared, attempts to divert the unemployed in Shanghai and also to secure soldiers from the local labor unions were being made by Chow Hsueh-che, director of the Committee for Action in Chekiang and Kiangsu.

Asked whether these agents operated in the French Concession, the spokesman stated that the Japanese had "information to the effect that a certain power, in co-operation with the Soviet, is extending aid, or making preparations to extend assistance, to these recruiting groups. The information, however, lacks definite confirmation so far."

"Not Politic. . ."

In reply to a question whether any arrests had been made of the men who were operating in Japanese-occupied territory, the spokesman declared that "it would not be politic to divulge such information."

Was any co-operation extended by the British and Soviet authorities to Tu? asked one correspondent. The spokesman replied smilingly with "That is a very good suggestion, we will investigate it."

In response to another query whether the spokesman could give any inkling as to who the "certain Power" co-operating with the Soviet was, the spokesman said: "We will leave that to your guess, your imagination."

Misc. File No. 261/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road Station,

REPORT

Date July 8th, 19 39.

Subject: Re Information Received re alleged Communist Plan to attack Japanese Mills in the western District.

Made by: D.S. Smith. Forwarded by: [illegible] Officer i/ch.

At 6 p.m. 8/7/39 D.P.S. 738 Tsuji reported having received information from the staff of the Japan-China Cotton Mill 98 Robison Road to the effect that three minor executives of the Shanghai Communist Group, namely:- Yung Zong Foh (應從富), Lien (劉) Zien Sing and Yue Zien Sung would endeavour to throw hand-grenades at various Japanese mills located in the Western District.

The time the alleged offence was to take place could not be ascertained by D.P.S. Tsuji's informant.

Detectives were posted on all Japanese mills in Gordon ROad District and the O. i/ch, Sen. Det. i/ch., D.D.O. 'B' and D.C. (Special Branch) informed.

J.B. Smith
D.S. 21.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br.

W.I.Misc. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. D2, [illegible]
Date

[illegible] CH.

[illegible] QUI [illegible] Y

D. .I. Sonovoloff W.I. Glover.

On the morning of the 6th June 1939 the attached anonymous letter, pertaining to movements of guerillas, was handed to the undersigned by D.I. Nakamura. According to this letter meeting of guerillas supposed to have taken place every night between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m. in Rooms 30 and 36 of the Chou Shong Lodging House,(No. 15 Lane 566 off Chekiang Road.)

D. .I. Tong Zung Woo, on being instructed by the undersigned to make careful enquiries regarding the address of the Chou Shong Lodging House, located same at House 13, Lane 566, off Chekiang Road.

At 8.15 p.m. June 6, 1939 party of detectives consisting of D.S. Sugimoto, P.D.S. Yamahara, D.S.I. Wang Zung Woo, C.D.S. 304, C.D.S. 206 under the undersigned raided the two rooms in question i.e. 30 and 36 of the Chou Shong Lodging House.

A search of these two rooms revealed nothing of an incriminating nature and no person who would come under the suspicion of being members of a guerilla unit, was found amongst the occupants of the two rooms.

The room No. 30 was occupied by one named Tong Yeh King (王業明) m/merchant, and his family from the 3rdJune 1939. The room No. 36 was rented by a male Chinese person named Tsu Liang Zung (朱良宗) who was absent at the time of the party visiting the room, but five other male Chinese persons amongst whom were three ex-C.P.C.s No.. 449, Wu Tsoong Dong (吳宗棠), No.1813

Kyi Chong ( ) and no. 730,[illegible] [illegible]ng Shun ( ) were playing Ma-jong in the room.

[illegible]
7/6

[illegible]
D. S. I.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 28 1939

Local Customs Official Charged With Anti-Japanese Activity

Charges of being engaged in anti-Japanese activities, of supplying arms and ammunition to anti-Japanese terrorists in the foreign areas of Shanghai, and of acting as the Shanghai liaison official for the National Government, were made by the *Tairiku Shimpo* yesterday, against Mr. Cheng Lai, Director of the Customs Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry, who is now stationed in Shanghai.

Allegedly taking advantage of his position as Director of Customs Affairs, to which he had been appointed by the Government before the outbreak of the present hostilities, Mr. Cheng has recently been found to be engaged in anti-Japanese activities, the Tairiku Shimpo was reportedly informed from "reliable quarters."

Mr. Cheng was accused by the daily of having planned the unsuccessful shipment of US$10,000,000 in silver last autumn. He was also said by the paper to have been the instigator of the attempt by Chinese customs employees to prevent the hoisting of the five-barred ensign of the "Reformed Government" atop the Customs building last October.

Mr. Cheng now maintains headquarters in three unnamed places in the French Concession, according to the Japanese newspaper, which stated that he is still continuing to supply guerillas in the Shanghai suburbs and anti-Japanese terrorists in the foreign-controlled areas with arms and ammunition. The daily further said that he was keeping in constant touch with the Government.

The French Concession authorities were alleged by the Japanese journal of being aware of these activities by Mr. Cheng but had utterly neglected to take any measures against the "ringleader of the peace disturbers and his followers."

Translation

May 7, 1939.

Information re riot plot on the anniversary of national humiliation day.

The riot groups of the Communist and National Government are planning to create disturbances on May 9, anniversary of the national humiliation day.

The plot is as follows:-

1) The Group belonging to Tai Lih ( ) is planning to set fire to the Kung Dah No. 1 Mill, The Japanese Naval Landing Party and Post Offices of the Japanese Army.

2) The Special Service Organ of the Tang-pu is planning to throw hand-grenades to the Broadway Mansion and the New Asia Hotel.

3) By utilizing workers in the Cotton Mills, it is being planned, according to information, to cause explosion of mills and to attack there.

Headquarters of the J.N.I.P.
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
8 MAY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(DIVISIONAL)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

CONFIDENTIAL

Special Branch,
March 1, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

In the Settlement there are many Chinese organizations which from the Mainichi's viewpoint are anti-Japanese but we have them controlled and their feelings and sentiments are kept within reasonable bounds. We dealt with a youth corps, about thirty arrests, at the end of the year, but these were immature youngsters who scarcely knew what they were about. Action in this particular case and also against several printing establishments has resulted in the non-appearance of three secret national salvation periodicals.

As to the Blue Shirt report, we have no confirmation of this and I am nearly positive it is but rumour.

While it is not policy to pooh-pooh information, the vapourings of the Mainichi in the past have been such as to debar the paper's reports from being given much serious attention.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
MAR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

John Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

February 28, 1939.

MAINICHI

23 ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

The Chiang Kai Shek regime has secretly established Kuomintang organs in the occupied areas and organized many anti-Japanese bodies in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai to obstruct our pacification work.

According to reliable information there are 23 anti-Japanese organizations in the Foreign Settlements; these include the communist party, the Youths Corps of the Three Principles of the People and the Blue Shirts Society. In December last year these organizations established a special service united office in Shanghai. They are responsible for the recent terrorist incidents.

D. S. B.

D/S

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Do you agree?

Comm.

Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

D. C.

SHAN 28 FEB. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Copy to S.I.

24-2-39 DOMEI SHEET 8

No. 7

No. S. B. D. 8615

28 2

TERRORISTS' HERE SAID
ACTING UNDER NEW ORGAN

HONGKONG, FEB. 24--(DOMEI)-- MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE " YOUNG MEN'S IRON AND BLOOD CORPS", IN WHOSE NAME MANY TERRORISTIC OUTBREAKS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN SHANGHAI, ARE ACTING UNDER DIRECT ORDERS OF THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED " COMMITTE FOR THE EXTENSION OF PARTY ADMINISTRATION IN THE WAR ZONES," RELIABLE INFORMATION EMANATING FROM SOURCES CLOSE TO THE KUOMINTANG DISCLOSED HERE TODAY.

FORMED AS A RESULT OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST PARTY, WHICH MET IN CHUNGKING JAN. 21-29, AT THE INSTANCE OF THE COMMUNISTS, THE NEW COMMITTEE IS DESIGNED TO CO-ORDINATE THE OPERATIONS OF ALL ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANS WITHIN THE KUOMINTANG.

HEADED BY GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO HAS GEN. LI CHI-SHENG SERVING UNDER HIM AS VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, THE NEW ORGANIZATION COMPRISES AMONG ITS MEMBERS GEN. CHIANG'S " BLUE SHIRTS" AND THE SPECIAL MOBILE UNITS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

WITH A $ 15,000,000 FUND AT ITS DISPOSAL, THE COMMITTEE IS ENGAGED IN CARRYING OUT ASSASSINATIONS, SABOTAGE AND INTELLIGENCE WORK WITHIN THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS. --DOMEI.

FILE

S.B.D.

MEMO.

FILE

Note sent D/C Dis today informing him that Sp Branch officers shadowed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] verification [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible]

FILE

D.C. Special Branch.

No. 6

LANDING PARTY SEEKS
CURB ON TERRORISM

CO-OPERATION OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN CURBING ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT WAS ASKED OF MR. C.S. FRANKLIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL, BY MR. YOSHIAKI MIURA, JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, AT THE INSTANCE OF REAR-ADMIRAL YOSHINOBU SHISHIDO, COMMANDANT OF THE JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING PARTY, IN A FORMAL COMMUNICATION MADE ON WEDNESDAY, A JAPANESE EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. (THU)

THE NOTE INFORMED MR. FRANKLIN OF ALLEGEDLY GROWING INDICATIONS THAT TERRORISTIC ELEMENTS WERE ATTEMPTING TO GO ON RAMPAGE ON SUNDAY ON THE OCCASION OF THE LUNAR NEW YEAR, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE MEMORANDUM WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE POINTED OUT THAT THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF MEASURES TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT, SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK, WOULD HAVE A SERIOUS BEARING UPON THE FUTURE ATTITUDE OF THE LANDING PARTY IN PATROLLING SETTLEMENT AREAS NOW WITHIN ITS CONTROL.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Orienta Hotel

2nd floor	.....	8 rooms
3rd "	.....	38 "
4th "	.....	53 "
5th "	.....	36 "
6th "	.....	11 "
7th "	.....	13 "
Total		159 rooms

2nd floor	.....	4	old	customers	.....	4	new customers
3rd "	.....	15	"	"	....	23	" "
4th "	.....	30	"	"	....	23	" "
5th "	.....	18	"	"	....	18	" "
6th "	.....	7	"	"	....	4	" "
7th "	.....	5	"	"	....	8	" "
		79				80	

Enquiries were made from the boys as to those present in each room on February 8 and at present. No sign of any meeting has ever been noticed by the boys nor are the names mentioned in the report known to them. The books of the hotel have also been checked but without result.

Great Eastern Hotel.

2nd floor	42 rooms
3rd "	36 "
4th "	17 "
5th "	17 "
6th "	16 "

128 Rooms in all

2nd floor	all old customers (41) with the exception of room 247, occupied by a Japanese named Yih Chun (葉) (profession: transportation) since Feb. 7.
3rd floor	all old customers (36).
4th floor	7 rooms old customers 10 rooms rented after Feb. 8.
5th floor	6 rooms old customers 11 rooms rented after Feb. 8.
6th floor	2 rooms old customers 14 rooms rented after Feb. 8.

92 old customers
36 new customers

Enquiries were made from the boys as to those present in each room, on Feb. 8 and at present; no sign of any meeting has ever been noticed by the boys nor are the names mentioned in report known to them. The books of the hotel have also been checked but without result.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. S. B. No. S. B. D.

Rooton Road Station, Date 16.2.39. 19

Subject Information regarding Anti-Japanese Movements.

Made by J.D.S. 48 Mori. Forwarded by

Sir,

The following information has been obtained from the Japanese Naval Landing Party stationed at the H.W.K. Nos. 3 & 4 Cotton Mills, No.19 West Soochow Road.

It has been learned that the Anti-Japanese Blue-Jackets Society, with one named Ling Tang ( ) as their commander-in-chief, Wong Tuh Zung ( ), vice-commander, and Ling Chuen ( ), chief secretary, had made out a plan to carry out a riot in Shanghai. They held a preliminary meeting on the 8.2.39. on the premises of the Sincere and Ling On companies, Nanking Road, and a subsequent meeting in the vicinity of the Kung Dah Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo, during which plans to start a riot in the Yangtszepoo District on the 19.2.39., (Chinese New Year), were schemed, but owing to that district being properly covered with precautionary measures by the Japanese Army, they abandoned the above plan, but instead, they would attack Japanese mills, schools, official buildings, residences and gasoline tanks in the Western district, by means of throwing bombs with view to setting these structures on fire and destroying them to ashes. It is understood that the riot is to be directed by the Vice-Commander Wong Tuh Zung. Also, a man named Tsang Sui ( ), who is known to be the captain of the Special Squad of the C.C. Society, is believed to be responsible for the instigation of such riots in Shanghai. This Special Squad consists of 5 battallions.

It has also been learned that they commenced to carry out the plans on 15.2.39.

J.D.S. 48.

FORM NO. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Headquarters.

C. P. O. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date February 15, 1939.

Subject (in full) Information received from the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Made by D. S. I. Umemoto. Forwarded by

Sir,

Information has been received from the Japanese Naval Landing Party to the effect that at a meeting held in the Great Eastern Hotel on February 8, by the members of the "Blue Shirt Society", it was decided to create disturbances in Shanghai by setting fire and exploding Japanese owned mills and Japanese official organs and institutions. The plan is to be carried out as from February 15.

It is reported that five battalions will participate in the riot which will be commanded by Ling Ming (林明). Wong Tuh Ming (王德明) will act as vice-Commander and Ling Yien (林言) as Secretary. The Chief of the unit operating in the Shanghai District is one named Tsang Zai (張燦).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D. C. (C.P.O.).

D. C. (Crime).

Copy to D.C. (Crime)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

A. C. (JAPANESE) S. M. P.

MEMO.

P.A.

How can we warn the people in conformity with the argument here

D.C. Special Branch.

Thos Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

FILE
AR

D.C.S.B.
Copy handed to M. Sainz Ayant by D.S. Pitts on [illegible]
Results of inquiries made by French Police will be forwarded in due course

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 6, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 8
Date

Subject. Shanghai anti-Japanese organizations - alleged to be planning new activities.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien *Forwarded by* C. Chen

Reference the attached translation of an extract from "Tiyu" of December 28, 1938, alleging that a meeting of anti-Japanese organizations took place in the Chien Tsung School in the French Concession on December 18, 1938, and the query of D.C. (Special Branch), appended thereon, search in enquiries have failed to confirm such information.

It will be noted that the Chien Tsung School (公中中学) (properly known as the Chien Chung Middle School) which is mentioned in the newspaper as the venue of the meeting, is situated at 188 Connaught Road and not in the French Concession as reported by the newspaper. This school was formerly known as a hot bed of communism, and was raided by the Municipal Police in July, 1928, when the school was situated at No.318 Weihaiwei Road, and a number of its radical students were arrested. Since that time it has remained inactive.

The person Chiang Chien Fan (蒋建白), who the paper alleges was detailed to proceed to Hongkong to raise funds, was formerly an officer of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government and at the time of the Chinese troops withdrawal from Shanghai in 1937 he together with another employee of the same Bureau named Chiang Wen Pao (蒋文宝) were entrusted with the task of maintaining communications between the local schools and the Ministry of Education of the National Government. It is reported that they maintain a secret office in the French Concession and assign delegates to call on schools in the Settlement and the French Concession from time to time in connection with various affairs pertaining to the administration of these institutions.

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

17 so
caution
notation

December 28, 1938.

NIPPO

SHANGHAI ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS PLANNING NEW ACTIVITIES

According to information from certain sources, five anti-Japanese organizations, including the Chinese Communist Party, the Shanghai Students Federation, the Educational Circles Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association held a meeting at the Chien Tsang School in the French Concession on December 18. The meeting decided that Chiang Chien Pan, chief of the Education Bureau of the National Government in Shanghai, should proceed to Hongkong on December 20 to raise funds. The meeting also passed the following resolutions:-

1. That all student organizations in Shanghai be united.
2. That efforts be made to make all students take part in the anti-Japanese war.
3. That war time education be enforced and war spirit be encouraged.
4. That the former educational system be completely revised to meet the new situation.
5. That teachers and students co-operate in strengthening the war of resistance.
6. That thrift be encouraged; that every home be requested to observe this movement.
7. That the movement be popularized and that articles be published on this subject.
8. That all talks of peace and co-operation be condemned.

27/-

REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

December 2, 1938.

NIPPO

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS HOLD CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH A JOINT OFFICE OF ALL ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS

On November 3 various anti-Japanese bodies held a conference at a certain place in Chien Nyih Lee, French Concession to establish a joint office of all anti-Japanese organizations with the object of carrying out more active work.

The following persons representing various organs attended the conference:-

Zau Ying Wu and 42 persons representing the Young Men's Corps of the Three Principles of the People.

Tsai Ching Chun, formerly Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety in Shanghai, representing the Military Affairs Commissions of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui Provinces.

Wang Wen Kao representing the Shanghai Information Office of the Military Affairs Commission.

Hsiung Chien Tung, representing the Woosung-Shanghai Branch of the Special Squad of the Military Affairs Commission.

Tan Kwang Sien, representing the newly organized 4th Army.

According to information received from reliable sources, although the Japanese Branch and the European Branch of the S.L.P. are very active, a number of anti-Japanese elements belonging to various organs related to the Kuomintang held a meeting the other day at the Joint Office of the Shanghai Special Squad and the Special Service Corps and decided to establish a general office to maintain communications with various parties and to amalgamate the C. C. Corps and the Young Men's Corps of the Three Principles of the People.

On November 19 another conference was held in a certain room at the Dah Wu Hotel and at which it was decided that a sum of $100 be issued to each organization every month; that an agreement governing members be drawn up; that a list of activities to be carried out by the members be printed and distributed.

The agreement contains 12 articles of which the following four are the most important:-

a) All members must maintain secrecy.
b) Harmful action by members is strictly prohibited.
c) Desertion is strictly prohibited.
d) False accusation of members is strictly prohibited.

The following are included in the list of activities to be undertaken:-

1. That the Japanese army be driven out of China by united effort.

2. That the Pacification Sections and the movements of army special sections be destroyed.

3 That opium dens and gambling dens whose existence greatly affect the revenue of the S.M.C. and which seduce Chinese to be pro-Japanese be bombed.

4. That occupied areas be destroyed by mobile units.
5. That all Japanese publications be resolutely attacked.
6. That x x , x x, and x x be destroyed.

These secret activities are being openly carried out in the French Concession and the International Settlement, yet the two Municipal authorities do not seem to be making any attempt to suppress them.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40 38

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.P.O., Headquarters. ~~XXXXXX~~ 865

REPORT

Date December 5, 1938.

Subject (in full) Re attached translation.

Made by D.S.Mitsuhhima Forwarded by D.I. [illegible]

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions regarding an article appearing in the Shanghai Nippo of November 27, 1938, under the heading "Plot of Shanghai Anti-Japanese Terrorists Exposed", I have interviewed Mr. Takeya, a reporter of the Nippo who had declined to divulge the origin of the information.

Efforts were also made by the undersigned to glean information from other sources, but without success.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

D. S.

S. P. O.

S.D.C.(Japanese)

I have the reason to believe that this information is very likely groundless.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER S. M. POLICE

SHANGHAI 6 DEC 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

I take it there is no origin — Takeya's information

November 27, 1938.

NIPPO

OF

PLOT/SHANGHAI ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISTS EXPOSED

According to information received from reliable sources, Lee Lan, who was in charge of Liaison service in Pootung for the Young Men's Corps of the Three Principles of the People, has been discharged from the service due to the unsatisfactory results of his activities. One Ma Ping Hsiung, one of the most able men in the Corps, has been appointed chief of the United Office of the Corps at Pootung. Acting on instructions, Ma proceeded to Pootung and made an investigation into the conditions there and drew a new plan for his activities in order to maintain close touch with guerrillas and communists and to form labour units at various factories. It has been ascertained that he is compiling a list of pro-Japanese Chinese officials prior to assassinating them. It is expected that the anti-Japanese terrorists will be annihilated before long because detailed information has been obtained regarding their activities.

THOUSAND YEN STOLEN AT THE BANK OF CHOSEN

On the morning of November 24 an accountant of a certain cotton mill accompanied by another employee, carrying with him Yen 5,000 proceeded to the Bank of Chosen and placed Yen 4,000 in four bundles on the counter detailing the other man to watch it. He then took one bundle of Yen 1,000 and went to another counter to get change. While the other man was watching the money on the counter a foreigner informed him that he had dropped a dollar note. The Japanese picked it up when another foreigner approached him and claimed that the note was his whereupon the note was returned to the foreigner.

The other Japanese had changed his money, the two men returned to cotton mill when they found that one bundle of Yen 1,000 was missing. They later made enquiries at several places but failed to recover it. It is believed that the money was stolen when the Japanese watching the money was engaged in conversation with the foreigners at the Bank of Chosen.

the Hanyang Peace Preservation Association will attend the inauguration. Mr. Chi Kuo Tseng has been elected president of the Association.

NIPPO

STRUGGLE BETWEEN COMMUNIST PARTY AND KUOMINTANG

After the outbreak of hostilities on August 13, 1937 the Communist Party took the place of the Kuomintang in handling intellectual orgns. Now the Kuomintang is endeavouring to regain this influence from the Communist Party.

According to information received from reliable sources, five communist leader, including Zee Yung Nyi and Lee Hsi Lan, and several Kuomintang leaders, including So Chien, held a conference at a certain place in Shanghai on November 9 to discuss the question of their co-operation. The Communist proposed intelligence work among high class people, the middle class and the low class. The Kuomintang disagreed with the proposal and suggested work among two classes. Thus disagreement has arisen between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

Assassination of pro-Japanese Chinese to be started

It is reported that the Kuomintang have started underground activities among the members of the Employees National Salvation Association and will plot the assassination of pro-Japanese Chinese. For this reason the activities of the Employees National Salvation Association will be watched with great care.

S. D. C.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Section

REPORT

Date August 27 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported activities of terrorists on anniversary of the birthday of Confucius.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

With reference to the attached Memo from the Deputy Commissioner in Charge, D.S. Kamashita reports that the Japanese have no information other than that contained in the memo. and that no special precautions are being taken in connection with the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius which falls on August 27.

The staff of S.1 have no confirmation of the information that terrorists might operate on the occasion of Confucius' birthday.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Au ust 26, 1938.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No 12816/75
Date 26/8/38

D.C. (ivisions).
.C. (Crime
. . (Special Branch).
- - - -

In an interview, on August 25, Major K. Kodama stated that information had been obtained to the effect that terrorists might operate on the occasion of the birthday of Confucius - i.e., Saturday, August 27.

Although we have no information to supplant this rumour, attention should be given to it.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

IW/.

Copy to S.
D.S.

COPY

August 26, 1938.

In an interview, on August 25, Major K. Kodama stated that information had been obtained to the effect that terrorists might operate on the occasion of the birthday of Confucius - i.e., Saturday, August 27.

Although we have no information to support this rumour, attention should be given to it.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 18, 1938.

Subject Visit to House 10/663 Seymour Road.

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by

On the morning of August 17, D.I. Shih Ssu Chien and D.S. McKeown again visited house 10/663 Seymour Road, the downstairs room of which is occupied by one Chien Tsong Foh (Vide attached letter and Special Branch report dated August 12). The particulars of the persons residing in the room are given below :-

Chien Tsong Foh (錢宗福), age 30, native of Ningpo, m/unemployed. Employee of the Branch Office of the Wing Tai Vo (永泰和) Tobacco Company, Hsuchow, until the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, July, 1937. Came to Shanghai in January, 1938, from Ningpo as a war refugee. At present residing at No. 10/663 Seymour Road.

Chien Ching Yuan (錢敬源), age 21, native of Ningpo, s/student. Came with the 1st named person from Ningpo. At present he studies at the Nanyang Supplementary School, Nanyang Road.

Ling Fong Chuen (林芳川), age 22, native of Ningpo, s/unemployed. Came with his uncle, the 1st named person, at the same time also from Ningpo. Formerly a student of the Polytecnic School.

A number of females, relatives of the above described persons, are also residing in the room.

During the afternoon of August 17, one named Thomas Chezine (錢中道), described as a Chinese lawyer at present employed by the Consolidated Tax Bureau, came to the Special Branch and enquired the reason for the interrogation of Chien

G. 55M 1.2

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Tsong Foh. He was informed that it was merely a routine inspection by the S.M.P.

J M Brown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Translation of letter received from one Chu Tsoo Zung (朱礎成), House 10, Lane 663, Seymour Road.

August 13,1938.

To the Special Branch.

I wish to report that I sub-let one room downstairs to Mr. Chien Tsong Koh. At first he said that there were only five persons but when he moved into the house, there were over ten persons. As there were too many people in that room causing considerable noise and as my wife was sick, I told Mr. Chien that I wanted the room back and that he had better find another place. This was three months ago. Chien, however, refused to move out and created a lot of trouble every day. I was therefore compelled to take action against him in the Special District Court in order to get the matter settled. Judgment over this case will soon be handed down. In the meantime the enmity between us has increased daily. Yesterday you (Special Branch) sent some officers to my house and made enquiries regarding a certain Mr. Ling. There was no person named Ling among the other tenants but I knew there was one Ling among Chien's crowd. As I am the first tenant I took the police officers to Chien's room. When the officers had left Chien became very angry and blamed me for reporting to the police and said that I should be responsible for the police visit, etc. As a matter of fact I had no previous knowledge of the police inspection. Chien and his crowd have no proper employment and I cannot be responsible for any illegal act on their part. The police visit has made him more angry towards me and I shall certainly suffer if Chien makes some false report or starts to act illegally in some way. For this purpose I write to you requesting your protection and shall be grateful for your reply

Resident, Chu Tsoo Zung

S/ 16/8

16/8

D.S. 16/8

Sir, Report attached. 16/8

FM 2
G 55M 1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date August 12 1938.

Subject Attempt to locate anti-Japanese elements.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. August 12, D.S. McKeown and Inspector Shih Ssu-chien visited Seymour Road in an endeavour to locate House A.10 633 Seymour Road, said to be the secret Headquarters of anti-Japanese elements. This address could not be found, but visits were paid to No.10, Lane 663, and No.10 Lane 673 Seymour Road where the occupants were questioned and the premises inspected but no persons answering to the names on the attached report was found.

A visit was then paid to the Chung Zau (中社) Chie Su Zau (Medium Club), 674 Weihaiwei Road. An ordinary Police inspection of all the rooms was conducted but no anti-Japanese literature was seen.

Subsequently, the Lien Nyi Trading Co., 302 Hanshing Building, Tientsin & Honan Roads corner was visited, but it was ascertained that this company removed about one month ago to an unknown address and the premises are now occupied by the Toong Tsi Silk Hong (同濟絲廠).

J.M. Brown.
D.S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

14/8

August 10, 1938.

Headquarters Circular No. 112.

The attached information has been received from the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Party Headquarters and is circulated for information.

Commissioner of Police.

Distribution :-

D.C. (Crime)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Special Branch)
D.O's
D.D.O's
O. i/c Stations
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
U.S.M.C.
British Military HQ.
Italian HQ.

Second Bureau,
Police Department,
Japanese Consulate-General.

August 9, 1938.

REPORT ON CURRENT POLITICAL MATTERS.

(1) According to information gleaned from certain sources, House No. A 10, Sub-Lane No.1 (In An Li 逸安里), Lane No. 633, Seymour Road, is now being used as the secret headquarters of Chinese writers and publishists with anti-Japanese ideology and it is being managed by one Ling Na (林娜), alias Woo Ping (吳萍), who is a close friend of Ling Tan Tsiu (林淡秋), a member of the Committee of the Shanghai National Salvation Association for Cultural Circles. (上海文化救亡協会).

Writers' Press (作者出版社) is the title or cloak under which Ling Na prints various kinds of anti-Japanese literature styling himself as Chief of the Propaganda Department. Among the books so far printed by Ling are the following: New North West (新西北) Predatory Japan (强盜的日本), Authentic Review (正論), Heroes (勇士) etc:

Contributions to these literatures are mainly received from the Chung Zau (中社), Chie Pa Zau (寄宿社), in Weihaiwei Road and the office of the Boy Scouts' Association located in the cellar of the Y.M.C.A. at Pasiejao (八仙橋), French Concession.

Recently a new anti-Japanese booklet known as "August 13" (八一三) made its appearance and besides these various slogans printed on posters are being circulated.

The following are the specimens of the principal ones so far coming to the attention of this office:

1.- Let the blood of traitors wipe out our humiliation!

2.- Let the courage of our soldiers restore us your lost territories.

3.- Down with predatory Japan.

4.- Long live racial emancipation for China.

(2) Tao Puh Chuen (陶百川), former member of the Committee of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, according to information, convened meetings on 27:7:38 at the Central Hotel (中央飯店), Canton Road, and the Chunnan Hotel (中南飯店) Avenue Edward VII, in order to discuss plans in connection with the terroristic activities scheduled to take place on August 13 or thereabouts. Among the prominent anti-Japanese leaders attending the meeting was Loh Lien Kwei (陸連奎), Chief Detective of the Shanghai Municipal Police who promised to render assistance to the project by instructing his subordinates to protect the men engaged in assassination and other activities directed against Japanese.

It is also said that among other things it was decided to have some men disguised as newspaper coolies on August 13 and attach the Japanese Consulate-General and residences of pro-Japanese Chinese. These men will proceed on bicycle and the attack will take place around 4 a.m.

(3) Another anti-Japanese organ known as the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation League (上海各界救国聯合会) is reported to be operating under the pseudonym "Lien Nyi Trading Company (聯誼貿易公司) situated at Room No.302, 2nd Floor, Hanshing Building (恒新大楼) corner of Tientsin and Honan Roads. This place is in charge of Tseu Kai Ling (周開林) who is assisted by Chen Min (陳明).

Posters and pamphlets recently distributed in Nanking Road are said to have emanated from this office. This organization it is also reported, was responsible for bomb outrages at the Sun Sun Company, and on The Bund, near Nanking Road.

Enquiries are being continued to obtain, if possible, the verification of the above information.

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IW/.

Police Department,

Japanese Consulate-General.

August 6, 1938.

REPORT ON AUGUST 13TH ANNIVERSARY.

(1.) Blue Shirt Society:

Members of the Blue Shirt Society operating in Shanghai under orders of the Military Affairs Commission are secretly conducting their activities through the Shanghai Branch of the Moral Endeavours Society (勵志社上海分社) and the Shanghai Branch of the Alumni Association of the Whangpoa Military Academy (黄埔同学會上海分会) which are affiliated with the Blue Shirt Society.

1. The leader of the Moral Endeavours Soccity in this city is Tsai Chin Chung (蔡勁軍), former Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, and the secret office of this society is located in the "Paris Mansions (巴黎公寓), corner of Rue Lafayette and Rue Chapsal, French Concession. No fewer than 500 members are expected to take part in the disturbances planned to take place on August 13, anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai. $200,000 is said to be earmarked for the expenses to cover the terroristic activities in and around Shanghai and of this sum $100,000 was already paid out on August 3. The above sums, it is reported, may be drawn either at the Central Bank of China or Bank of China, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Hankow Government.

2. The Alumni Association of the Whangpoa Military Academy in Shanghai has as its head Pou Voong Hing (蒲鳳鳴) whose headquarters is said to be located at the "American Mansions" (花旗公寓) in Rue Lafayette, French Concession. This group with about 200 selected men is charged with the task of assassinations and throwing hand-grenades. As the name would indicate, the majority of the members are graduates of the Whangpoa Military Academy. Pou Voong Ming, the leader, was among the 4th. graduating class.

(2) "C. C. Society" :

Since members of the C. C. Society began their activities in Shanghai with the orders of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, the activities of the society developed in the direction of two cardinal lines.

1. Youth Group of the Three Peoples Principle.
(三民主義青年團)

This group is under the leadership of Tao Puh Chuen (陶百川) former Committee Member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, but information is lacking as to the locality of his headquarters. Members of the C. C. Society are also scheduled to take an active part in the forthcoming terroristic activities and in this connection the activities of this society is defined as follows: August 3 - 10, propaganda week; August 10 - 20, terroristic activities against Japanese service men as well as civilians.

2. Youth Society (青年協進會)

The affairs of this group is in charge of Chian Sou Wei (姜素懷), former Committee Member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters. This Society, too, is destined to play an important part in the forthcoming anti-Japanese activities on August 13, but somewhat in a different way. Instead of embarking on terroristic activities as the other associations, this organization will concentrate on anti-Japanese propaganda and boycott of Japanese goods working its way through the masses and the commercial circles. All merchandise to be sold on that day will be laboled with a slip of paper bearing August 13. Products of factories will also be similarly marked with anti-Japanese slogans. In furtherance of this propaganda cigarette packets and bank notes will be chopped with such slogans if not labeled with slips of paper bearing the propaganda.

Tao Puh Chuen and Chian Sou Wei, respective leaders of the above named two organizations, are reported to have secured funds to the extent

of $100,000 from the Central Bank of China and the Bank of China. This money is now being used for printing various kinds of propaganda literature.

(3) Communist Party:

The Chinese Communist Party, according to reliable information, does not approve of the plans formulated by the Blue Shirt Society and the C. C. Society for terroristic activities in the Settlement and the Concession. The local representative of the Chinese Communist Party also does not agree with the terroristic activities of the above named two organizations in Shanghai on the last anniversary of the Lukuochiao Incident, maintaining that the action taken was not quite practical.

Reliable information has it that the "Central" of the Chinese Communist Party is bent on organizing the farmers and the popular masses in and around Shanghai for future political movement and all available men and energy will be employed to attain this object. This movement will be conducted between August 5 and August 25 and even a remote village will receive the attention of these red propagandists.

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August 11, 1938.

MAINICHI

TERRORISTS HOLD MEETING AND PASS RESOLUTIONS

According to information received from certain sources, about 10 persons belonging to the C. C. Corps, the Blue Shirts Society, the Communist Party, the Young Men's Anti-Japanese Corps and the Dare-to-Die Corps held a conference at 1 p.m. August 8 at a certain place in the French Concession and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That every member of the parties present participate in the struggle with a firm determination to sacrifice his life for the sake of the Country.

2. Persons who have been instructed to carry out assassinations should carry out the order and bear in mind that they are to kill only the persons designated.

3. If the situation permits, we should invade Hongkew in co-operation with the guerillas in the vicinity of Shanghai who will take action on August 13.

Besides these resolutions many others were reported to have been passed.

FM
G. 55M 1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch Section.

REPORT

Date August 8 1938.

Subject Reported arrival of Mr. Dao Pah Chuen in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

The above report in the Shanghai Mainichi of August 3, 1938, lacks confirmation as a result of enquiries made from various sources.

It seems hardly credible that Dao has taken the risk of visiting Shanghai at this moment. Besides his connection with the Tangpu, Dao was at one time the Chief Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Office and in the course of his duties he had more enemies than friends, having been responsible for the punishment of a number of radical elements and French Town racketeers.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

8/8

MAINICHI -3 AUG 1938

DAO PAH CHUEN RECRUITING STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI FOR THE FRONT

Dao Pah Chuen, formerly member of the Committee of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, is now in Shanghai working among Chinese youths to promote the affairs of the Youths Corps in accordance with the Three Principles of the People. It is reported that his efforts are not being well received by the youths.

Chiang Kai Shek's "Scorched Land Policy" has no attraction for the people. For this reason, Dao Pah Chuen, acting on instructions from the Ministry of Education, is now recruiting students in Shanghai in the name of Chinan University, Nanyang College and the Shanghai Medical College for dispatch to the front.

8615

The Crystal (晶报), a mosquito paper :- 26 JULY 1938 (P.)

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF GENERAL YANG HU UNTRUE

During the past few days, the news agency of a certain nation has repeatedly issued reports on the arrival in Shanghai of General Yang Hu, the former Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner. Mention was also made that General Yang was residing in the French Concession.

According to reliable information, a General has actually arrived from North Kiangsu but his name is Yang Tseng-hwa and not Yang Hu. General Yang Tseng-hwa was formerly Peace Preservation Commander in the 4th and 5th Districts of Kiangsu and held concurrently the post of directing officer of guerrilla corps in Nantung, Taichow, Taishing and other places in North Kiangsu. Following the fall of Tien Sun Kiang Harbour near Nantung, General Yang Tseng-hwa resigned and came to live in the French Concessio His servants and subordinates address him as Commander Yang. Thus, he has been mistaken for General Yang Hu who left Shanghai for Hankow on the fall of Nantao.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 26 1938.

File No. S. B. D. 50

Subject Rumoured visit to Shanghai of prominent Hankow officials.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries from various sources have failed to confirm the reported arrival in Shanghai of General Yang Hu, General Chen Hsi Cheng, General Tsai Ching Chun, Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Mr. Tung Ying Pah(董行白) and other important Hankow officials. General Yang Hu is now reported to be in Hankow, where he is serving as Chief Bodyguard to Dr. H.H.Kung, President of the Executive Yuan. General Yang took up this position simply for his own protection against possible attacks on him for corrupt practices whilst serving as Defence Commissioner of Shanghai during the hostilities. It appears that for some time to come he will not be given an important position or be entrusted with any mission to Shanghai.

General Chen Hsi Tseng(陳希曾) is still Commissioner of Hankow Police. It does not appear likely that a man of his position will care to run the risk of visiting Shanghai where he is too well known to contact with such political intriguers as Lu Ying and others.

General Tsai Ching Chun(蔡勁軍), ex-Police Commissioner, is now in Hongkong apparently as a refugee and has lost the confidence of the Hankow Government.

Pan Kung Chan(潘公展) and Tung Ying Pah(董行白), former prominent members of the local Tangpu, are reported to be in Hankow. They have no direct connection with the Blue Shirts Party which according to rumours is directing the terrorists.

All the persons mentioned are known to many Shanghai residents and it is most unlikely that they are paying a visit to Shanghai especially at this time when acts of terrorism are rife.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 27 JULY 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of July 24 (Hongkong telegram) :-

GENERAL TSAI CHING CHUN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

General Tsai Ching-chun (蔡劲军) has been appointed Kwangtung Provincial Chief of the Youths' League of the Three Principles of the People, with Chang Chun-sung (张君嵩) as Chief of the Canton Youths League.

General Tsai was formerly Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau in Shanghai, while Chang was a Regimental Commander of the Gendarmerie during the January 28 hostilities in Shanghai.

22-7-38 DOMEI SHEET 231 7 38

8529

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 1

No. S. 11. 12. 8615
23 7 38

TSAI AGAIN BLAMED
FOR TERRORISM

GEN. TSAI CHING-CHUNG, WHO LED THE CHINESE DEFENSE IN NANTAO LAST NOVEMBER IN HIS CAPACITY OF DIRECTOR OF THE POLICE BUREAU OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI, YESTERDAY (FRI) WAS AGAIN NAMED AS THE " BRAINS" OF THE RECENT WAVE OF TERRORISM AGAINST PRO-JAPANESE CHINESE ELEMENTS IN SHANGHAI.

THE ACCUSATION WAS LEVELLED AT HIM BY THE SHANGHAI MAINICHI, LOCAL JAPANESE DAILY, IN A FEATURED ARTICLE REPORTING ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF NATIONALIST "HATCHET-MEN" IN THE SETTLEMENT AND THE CONCESSION. THE C.C. SOCIETY, SEMI-FASCIST CHINESE NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION, AND OTHER SECRET GROUPS WERE NAMED BY THE DAILY INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE TERRORIST NETWORK.

THE DARING MURDER ON THURSDAY OF MR. VAN CHI-SEN, FORMER MEMBER OF THE TA TAO GOVERNMENT, WAS BLAMED ON THIS ORGANIZATION,

PENG CHENG-SHEN, FORMER CHIEF OF THE SECOND BUREAU OF THE POLICE BUREAU UNDER GEN. TSAI, ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI ON JUNE 20 TO TAKE UP QUARTERS ON RUE LAFAYETTE WITH 60 OF HIS HENCHMEN, THE MAINICHI ALLEGED. (MORE)

No. 1--2

TSAI AGAIN--2

PENG, THE JOURNAL CONTINUED, WAS PRECEDED TO SHANGHAI BY ONE LIU HUAI, FORMER CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL SERVICES SECTION, AND CONCURRENTLY CHIEF OF THE DETECTIVE SECTION OF THE POLICE BUREAU UNDER GEN. TSAI, WHO ARRIVED HERE ON MAY 31.

LIU, WHO ONCE LEFT SHANGHAI FOR AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION TOGETHER WITH GEN. TSAI, FORMERLY LIVED AT THE LUNGKUNG HOTEL ALSO IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION, THE MAINICHI ALLEGED.

BESIDES DIRECTING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, THE DAILY WENT ON, THE UNDERGROUND NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION IS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN SECURING INFORMATION REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE FORCES, AS WELL AS THE WORK OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

702

July 22, 1938.

MAINICHI

MANY COMMUNISTS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

Since July 7, members of the C.C. Corps and the Blue Shirts Society have been very active among the anti-Japanese terrorist gangs as the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai on August 13 is approaching.

A member of the Soviet Communist Party, who was dispatched to Shanghai by the Soviet Third Internationale, has established a branch of the Third Internationale in Shanghai to collect secret information. The communists have become active because the Kuomintang members are endeavouring to remove the influence of the communists in Shanghai. To counteract this, a number of communists are reported to have arrived in Shanghai and are now working as important officers of the headquarters directing the guerilla warfare at various places in the vicinity of Shanghai.

23 JULY 1938

TERRORISTS COMING TO SHANGHAI: TSAI CHING CHUEN ACTIVE

One of the plans drawn up for the anniversary of August 13 by members of the terrorist gang belonging to the C.C. Corps and the Blue Shirts Society, the leader of which is Tsai Ching Chuen (蔡劲军), was carried out at 6.50 a.m. July 21 and resulted in the assassination of Van Chi Sung (范希生) on Sinza Road. Tsai Ching Chuen wields a great influence over certain important persons.

A man named Pan Tseng Sen (潘正仲), who was formerly chief of the 2nd Section of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, arrived in Shanghai on June 20 with about 60 followers and are in hiding at a certain place on Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

JCSB
3B
22/7

Another man named Liu Hwai, who was formerly chief of the Special Branch of the Police Bureau in Shanghai and chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Public Safety Bureau, arrived in Shanghai on May 31 and he is in hiding in the French Concession.

Pan directs the assassination operations while Liu collects secret information of Japanese army movements and the activities of important officials of the "Reformed Government".

Tsai and Liu are reported to be residing in the quarters of a French Municipal employee.

The presence of such characters in Shanghai will be responsible for the recurrence of further terroristic incidents on August 13. It is to be hoped that the Municipal authorities will take proper steps to deal with them.

Commr
Sir,
Information.
This has been referred by Domei
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 5645
Date 22.7.38

July 20, 1938.

MAINICHI

GENERAL YANG HU IN SHANGHAI DIRECTING TERRORISTS

Having failed on July 7, the anti-Japanese terrorists are planning to make another attempt on August 13. The Settlement authoriti s have been requested by residents to suppress the terrorists.

After the fall of Shanghai, the Hankow Government chose Hongkong as a base of guerilla warfare, but now it has decided to establish the head-quarters of mobile units at Shanghai. For this purpose the Hankow Government dispatched Tsai Ching Chuen, Chen Hsi Tseng, Liu Chien Mou, Chiang Chien Pah, Doong Ling Pah and Pan Kung Chai to Shanghai. They are now reported to be hiding in the French Concession.

Acting on instructions from Chiang Kai Shek, Pan Kung Chai arrived in Shanghai before July 7. As a result of the failure of July 7th, General Yang Hu arrived recently in Shanghai to discuss future plans. A conference was held by the abovemention d persons at a certain place between the evening of July 10 and the morning of July 11. On the morning of July 11 Pan Kung Chai left Shanghai for Hongkong on a certain foreign steamer. General Yang Hu is now directing the terrorists.

S.2.

DR 22/7.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-26
LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject Reported Arrival of General Chen Shi Tseng and Mr. Loh Kuh Ming

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

Searching enquiries have revealed that General Chen Shi Tseng (陳希曾), formerly Chief of the Bureau of Police of the Greater Shanghai City Government arrived in Shanghai from Hankow on or about June 20, 1938; it is reported that he returned to Hankow after a stay of ten days. The principal reason for his visit was to contact Loo Ying (盧英), the newly appointed Chief of Police of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, who is his intimate friend and to whom he conveyed certain secret promises made by the National Government. It was made clear that the carrying out of these promises was contingent on Loo's loyalty to the Chiang Kai Shek regime.

Loo, however, in view of the delicate circumstances with which he is surrounded, refused personally to interview Chen despite the latter's repeated requests urging him to do so. Later, however, in the French Concession, representatives from each side met on two or three occasions, but the result of their discussions could not be ascertained. Chen, though having failed personally to interview Loo, is reported to have been quite satisfied with the results of his sojourn here.

Efforts to discover the whereabouts in Shanghai of one called Loh Kuh Ming (陸克明) alleged to be Chief of the Second Section of the Police Bureau at Hankow, have been unsuccessful but it has been confidentially learned that the Central Kuomintang despatched to Shanghai during the past two months some

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 12 JULY 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

ten able labour movement organizers, whose names and identity, however, have not as yet been ascertained. These persons, it is reported, will endeavour to frustrate any attempt by the Japanese sponsored labour unions to seize control of the labour situation in this city.

In Shanghai, there is another Chinese named Loh Kuh Ming (陸克明), according to Police records, he is an employee of the Chinese Post Office in Shanghai. This person cannot be the one sent from Hankow because he has been attached to the Chinese Post Office since 1928 and is now employed in the Postal Box Office at the Head Office, North Szechuen Road. Prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Postal Workers' Union, a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai General Labour Union, and was also reported to be the chief of the 3rd section of the so-called "mobile units" organized by the local Kuomintang when hostilities affected Shanghai. He is a native of Kading, aged about 40, and is known to be a follower of Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), formerly Presiding Judge of the Military Court of the former Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters and a leading member of the former Kuomintang Headquarters in Shanghai.

It is reported that about a month ago, responsible members of the Chinese mobile units operating in the

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Shanghai environs met on a number of occasions in the Tea Room of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, Their frequent visits to the above-mentioned Association came to the notice of Japanese secret agents who began to keep observation on the premises; this scared guerillas who discontinued to use the place as their rendezvous.

Enquiries at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, show that there are some 190 rooms, all single, in the dormitory of the Association. Only five of these rooms are vacant.

50% of the occupants reside on a monthly rental basis, the remainder on a weekly basis; there are very few cases in which rental is paid at a daily rate.

The majority of the residents are Customs employees and students, who are either members of the Y.M.C.A. or who are guaranteed by two members of the Association.

Members from abroad or other cities often reside at the Y.M.C.A. for one or two days while making arrangements to take up permanent residence elsewhere.

Names of present occupants are not available, but as far as can be ascertained there is no one among the residents who could be suspected of having any connection with Chinese mobile activities.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

MEMORANDUM

5 JULY 1938

ONE THOUSAND RADICAL ELEMENTS IN SHANGHAI

On July 2 the National Government issued secret instructions to create general disturbances in Shanghai on July 7. It appears that the instructions are beginning to be carried out. Chiang Kai Shek is also reported to have issued two manifestos; one addressed to soldiers and people and the other to China's friendly Powers, but both will be regarded as scraps of paper.

The National Government has secretly dispatched 1,000 radical elements to Shanghai disguised as refugees on a mission to create riots. It is believed that they are now hiding in the French Concession. Chen Shi Tseng, ex-chief of the Public Safety Bureau, will lead the radicals in these disturbances. Another Chinese named Loh Kuh Ming, chief of the Second Section of the Public Safety Bureau at Hankow, was dispatched to Shanghai and is hiding in a certain Apartment in the French Concession. His followers are living in the International Settlement very close to the French Concession.

F 223 A

CONFIDENTIAL.

Date June 30, 1938.

(Headquarters) Office Notes
D.C. (Divisions).
D.C. (Special Branch).
D.C. (Crime).
A.C. (A.& T.R.).
D.O. "A".
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I had a personal and unofficial call from Major Hyashi, Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, at 3.30 p.m. June 29, which concluded at 4.50 p.m.

He began by polite expressions of friendship and then proceeded to give the following story which he states is based on reliable information from Hankow, from Foreign sources -:

There is a group of 1,000 Chinese in Shanghai known as Kiangsu & Chekiang Movement Commission (蘇浙行動委員會) under the leadership of two men known as Lu Ke-ming (陸克明)
Chen Hsi-tseng (陳希曾)

The personnel change frequently, and the leaders also from time to time.

They have ample funds ($750,000) at their disposal.

The lower class members live in small hotels and lodging houses in Avenue Edward VII.

The next class in the Y.M.C.A.
Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny (八仙橋青年會)
and the leaders and highest class in Foreign apartments in the French Concession.

The actual assassins are selected by the leaders themselves and are not known to each other.

There is a Black List including the names of many pro-Japanese officials, Ta Tao and Reformed Government Chinese, and also actual Japanese.

Owing to the present danger to Hankow, this group wish now to shew their strength and until Hankow falls, increased activity may be expected. Japanese may be attacked, though up to now mainly Chinese have been dealt with.

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Reliability of Information: I first took up the reliability of his information and he holds that it comes from Hankow and may be considered reliable.

ARMS : I told him it was too general, and asked him if he had any information as to where the arms are kept.

He replied there were 300 pistols brought in and he would try and obtain better information on this point.

Reason of Visit: He then explained that he called upon me to ask my advice as to how we should protect ourselves from the above danger.

Notice of Parties: I told him we must be informed of all official and semi-official parties held South of the Creek.

Regular Habits: I told him Ta Tao and Reformed Government Officials must have no regular habits or movements.

Report if Threatened: They must report to the Police and get bodyguards or protection if they are threatened or in danger.

Cooperation: I asked him to put complete trust in the Police Force on such matters and to pass on information at once to D.C. (Crime); or D.C. (Special Branch); or D.C.(Divisions).

Disagreement among Officials: I told him it was known to us that the Ta Tao and Reformed Government officials were split into factions and it was not impossible for apparent political murders to be in fact personal disputes.

Bad Localities: I told him lower class Japanese should not come South of the Creek to low class hotels and alley-ways.

I emphasised the fact that the above recommendations were based on his belief that his information was true.

Action: I assured him we would take action on his information at once, and that I would arrange the following forthwith -:

1. Pay surprise visits to the Hotels and lodging houses on Avenue Edward VII from tomorrow, 30:6:38, and keep this area under constant Police surveillance. (He asked if two or three plain clothes gendarmerie could attend as observers).

2. Have secret enquiries as to the lodgers in the Y.M.C.A.

Protest by Japanese Military: He pointed out that the Japanese Military were very worried by the recent assassinations and might have to make official representations to the Council but that he did not think much good would come of such action and preferred friendly cooperation and protection.

I told him that as regards these crimes we must share information and that after all precautions had been taken, it was only by information that we could accomplish more. I assured him

3. that all detectives would be told they must put a stop to the recent activities of assassins.

Finally, he asked if arrangements could be made

4. to check up on Chinese persons and baggage coming from Ningpo and the South and to allow two or three plain clothes Gendarmerie, as observers only.

I told him this was a difficult problem and I should have to consider what could be done.

He then departed after saying his visit was entirely unnofficial and unknown to Col: Oki, or Lt/Col. Kikuchi. He came in plain clothes and his manner was friendly throughout.

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POLICE ACTION: As to (1): D.C. (Divs.) will please arrange with D.O. "A" and A.C. (A.& T.R.) to do this thoroughly. No objection to 2 or 3 p.c. Gendarmerie as observers only.

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As to (2): D.C. (Sp. Br.) will investigate and report in cooperation with the French Police.

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As to (3): D.C. (Crime) and D.C. (Sp. Br.) to take suitable action and point out that the security of the Settlement from Japanese depended on assassinations ceasing in the Settlement.

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As to (4): D.C. (Divs.) discuss with DO."A". I do not consider the request unreasonable but it can only be accomplished if all Chinese passengers pass through a pound before being permitted to enter the Settlement. If it can be done, so much the better and no objections to 2 or 3 Gendarmerie in p.c. as observers only.

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N O T E: He asked me to take up the above with the French Authorities but I told him I felt I could not do this unless we had concrete information, in which case I was sure we would get full cooperation.

I suggested he see M: Jobez himself. He doubted the success of such a visit.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

July 7, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL S. B. REGISTRY N. S. B. D.

MAINICHI

TERRORISTS MAY CHANGE THEIR PLANS

As a result of the disclosures made by this paper to the effect that plans to create disturbances on July 7 in Shanghai have been drawn up by members of the C. C. Corps and the Communist Party dispatched by the Hankow Government to Shanghai and that the two parties were fighting for influence, a change may possibly be effected in the plans.

The British military authorities and the S.M.P. have already taken strict measures to cope with any untoward situation. For this reason, on July 5 Chiang Chien Pah held a meeting of representatives of the terrorist gangs belonging to the C. C. Corps at a certain place in the French Concession to discuss their plans. Representatives of the Kuomintang Anti-Japanese Terrorist Corps, the Mobile Unit of the Blue Shirts Society, the Whangpoa Alumni Traitors Punishing Corps, the Special Corps of the Central Military Police Headquarters, the Shanghai Young Men's Anti-Japanese Corps, the Shanghai Mobile Unit, and the Blood and Soul Traitors Extermination Corps and Liu Mo, representative of Chen Shi Tseng, were present at the meeting.

8 JULY 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The meeting resolved to issue rewards of $3,000, $1,000 and $500 for the heads of important pro-Japanese Chinese and other Chinese who are working in co-operation with Japanese.

The Communists are active among cultural circles. The various national salvation associations have decided to issue an official magazine to be known as the "Unity". It will be published at a certain place in Shanghai. The communists will use every effort to check the influence of the C. C. Corps.

D.C.S.B. SBR 7/7. P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Copy to D.C. (Crimes)

As a result of the meeting held by the C. C. Corps, two or three important members have left for Hankow by a certain foreign steamer. They may keep quiet on July 7 but a watch must be kept on the situation on July 8 and 9.

July 8, 1938.

NIPPO

GENERAL YANG HU DIRECTING TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES

General Yang Hu, the former Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai, who ran away to Hongkong from Shanghai after obtaining $2,000,000 from Shanghai residents, is reported to be directing the terrorists in Shanghai. It is said that the acts of terrorism will be continued until the anniversary on August 13. It is to be hoped that the Police authorities of both the French Concession and the International Settlement will sincerely take proper steps to deal with the situation.

Ling Kuh-chong, Chief of the Intelligence Section in Shanghai, has been actively engaged in espionage work with 120 members under him but he is now reported to have left Shanghai a few days ago because he had failed to carry out his mission.

July 7, 1938.

S. B. D.
No. S. B. D.

NIPPO

ORGANIZATION OF ASSASSINATION GANG IN SHANGHAI

According to information received from a certain source in May, about 1,000 members of mobile units had arrived in Shanghai and had been formed into three groups. The first group controls the operations of important members such as Chen Hsi-tseng and Loh Kuh-ming; the other two groups undertake the actual operations. Each of these two groups consists of 5 persons. These organizations are similar to those of communists.

The leaders Chen and Loh are reported to be hiding in a certain apartment in the French Concession. The middle group is staying in the French Concession. The lower groups are scattered in various Chinese hotels in the French Concession.

Chen, who is 42 years old, is a graduate of the Chekiang Chingwu School. He at one time held the position of Chief of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Loh was at one time a foreman of employees of the Chinese Post Office at a certain place. He arrived in Shanghai on or about June 16.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
8 JULY 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE